THE CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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VOL. 35. EMPORIUM, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1900. NO. 20.

R. Seger & Co.,

THE PIONEER TAILORS.

Opposite M. E. Church, Emporium, Pa.

STYLISH CLOTHES

for the people,

GUARANTEED FITS.

We carry at all times, the largest line of imported and domestic goods to be found in this section of the state. Our prices are within the reach of all, while we aim to please our customers.
New SUMMER STYLES now here.

STYLISH BUSINESS AND DRESS SUITS.

R. SEGER & CO.

D. E. OLMSTED,

61 Fourth St., East,

NEAR ODD FELLOWS HALL.

Dry Goods Only.

Notwithstanding the general advance in prices, which only effects the goods bought this year, 1900, we shall continue to sell goods bought during 1899, at OLD PRICES, as long as they last.
We shall place on the centre counter, small lots of goods far below cost, to make room for spring stock.
New goods here, and more coming.

NEW GOODS.

Come in and see our new of arrival Laces and Linen Skirts, La Fosca Satine and other summer goods.

D. E. Olmsted,

EMPORIUM, PA.

Store News.

NEW SKIRTS.

The cool and summery kinds. These skirt men keep busy try-to create new styles, and this skirt department would not feel justified in asking for your trade if we did not keep up with the times. New washable skirts here, prettier than any we have had so far.

WASH WAISTS.

Handsome waists which dressy women like are here in considerable numbers. In fact, the gathering is so complete that you cannot fail to be suited. All of the waists are "stylish" styles and the prices—they are sure to please you.

PURE GROCERIES.

We never could hope to retain your confidence if we kept any but the Purest of groceries and provisions. A complete stock of pure groceries is here to choose from, and the prices are temptingly low.

M. C. TULIS.

OLD RELIABLE DRUG STORE'S

Prescription Department is up to date in every particular. Hundreds will attest to the very low prices. 30 years experience.

Wall Paper.

2000 rolls at 3c per roll. A great variety of high grade paper at greatly reduced prices.

Paints! Paints! Paints!

Paints, oils and varnishes, a full line. Enamel paints, varnishes and stains, in all colors.

Fishing Tackle.

Save money! Call for your Prescriptions, Wall Paper, Paints, Oils Fishing Tackle.

L. TAGGART, Prop.

GROCERIES.

J. A. KINSLER,

Carries nothing but the best that can be obtained in the line of

Groceries and Provisions,

Flour, Salt and Smoked Meats, Canned Goods, etc.

Teas, Coffees, Fruits, Confectionery, Tobacco and Cigars.

Goods Delivered Free any place in Town.

Call and see me and get prices.

J. A. KINSLER,

Near P. & E. Depot.

Our New Railroad.

Frank Greco, of Galeton, the hustling Italian railroad contractor, was in Emporium on Tuesday, transacting business in connection with the construction of the Buffalo & Susquehanna R. R. to Sinnamahoning. Mr. Greco informed the PRESS scribe that the road had been graded within six miles of Sinnamahoning. It is the intention of Messrs. Goodyear to have that extension of their road in operation this fall.

Hungry.

At the request of a committee of one hundred on India Famine Relief, The First National Bank of Emporium will receive money gifts, or checks drawn to the order of Jno. C. Brown, Treasurer, which will be forwarded direct to India by cable without expense. Two to five cents a day will save life. Two dollars will save a life until next harvest. Five dollars will give a meal to 250 starving people.

Daniel Odell Stricken.

Dan Odell, of North Union street, had a stroke of paralysis Monday morning between 8 and 9 o'clock, which rendered his whole right side useless, besides depriving him of his speech. His condition is very serious and he may not be able to withstand the shock. At any rate he is helplessly crippled for life.—Olean Democrat.

Mr. Odell, who was formerly a resident of Emporium, is father to Ora Odell, of this place. Up to this (Tuesday) we have been unable to learn the full particulars of Mr. Odell's misfortune, but shall endeavor to ascertain his condition before going to press. We hope our old friend will rally from the shock and live many years.

LATER.—At the hour of going to press we learn from the relatives of Mr. Odell, in this place, that he is slowly recovering and is not as bad as reported above. We are glad to learn this.

Sherwood-Darrin.

In our last issue of the PRESS a brief mention was made of the marriage of Miss May Darrin, at Sterling Run, to Mr. Mark C. Sherwood, of Ellsburg, Pa., at the residence of our old friend J. H. Darrin, Wednesday morning, June 27, 1900, Rev. M. C. Piper, of Sinnamahoning, Pastor of M. E. Church, officiating. A friend kindly sent us the particulars of the pleasant wedding, but too late for publication, we gladly give space to same in this issue:

Promptly at 8:00 o'clock, a. m., the bridal party, consisting of Mr. George Darrin and Miss Minnie Shephard, as bride's maid and groomsman, followed by the bride and groom, entered the guest chamber, which was beautifully decorated, and there in the presence of many witnesses the sacred knot was tied. The bride was dressed in cream albatross, trimmed with white satin. After many congratulations was extended the bridal party with their host of friends partook of a sumptuous wedding breakfast. Everything was unusually pleasant and in order. The bride and groom left on the evening train on their wedding tour. The writer joins with their many friends in wishing them much joy and happiness.

The New Road.

The new road that starts at the foot of Broad street, which is intended to reach the top of Whittemore Hill, Bryan Hill, Moore Hill and Mason Hill will be an achievement of the enterprise and pluck of the people of Emporium. There are men who always want to get to the top of the hill by means of a "pull"; but while they are looking around for somebody to pull them up, the man on the road who plods steadily onward generally reaches the top while the other man is still hunting for the pull. Stick to the Broad street road until it reaches the tops of the hills. When it is finished it may be a little winding, and sometimes dusty, and it may not always be picturesque; but you can't get lost on it and there will be no danger of stepping off the end, for honest work is the only "sure thing" that will take you to the top of the hills. Again, some men are hunting for a short road to fortune in speculation. Ninety-nine out of every hundred men who start out on that trail are either led over a precipice or into the boggy lands by that "a sure thing." If you keep in the old road of honesty, decision, concentration of purpose, industry, economy; and by putting your savings in a bank or by securing a Home Savings bank, the end of the road on the hills is success.

TO PHILADELPHIA.

Many W. N. Y. & P. Clerks Will be Affected by the Reorganization —Ordered to go to Philadelphia.

From information gleaned by a Commercial representative it is probable that the official announcement of the absorption of the Western New York & Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley roads by the Pennsylvania and the reorganization and unification of the same will not develop anything new outside of what has already appeared in these columns. The removal of the auditor's, treasurer's and car-service departments to Philadelphia will necessitate the transfer of about thirty-five men, officials and clerks included.

The employes have received information that if they desire to retain their positions in these offices they will have to move to Philadelphia.

The operating department will be in charge of George W. Creighton, who is spoken of as a very accomplished and talented railway man.

The duties of traffic officers will be territorially divided so as not to conflict, and there will not be any material change in this department. This will be good news to the friends of the traffic officials.

For eighteen solid years General Passenger Agent J. A. Fellows has worked with vim and vigor to bring the passenger end of the W. N. Y. & P. up to a high standard and he has accomplished it. Today the passenger service of this road compares favorably with that of any in the country.—Buffalo Commercial.

Letter from Isaac Barber.

Our old friend, and one of Cameron's most respected citizens, Isaac Barber, of Sinnamahoning, has gone to Michigan to visit friends and try his luck fishing and hunting. In a recent letter to Mr. O. L. Bailey, Mr. Barber writes, under date of June 29th, from Oscoda, Mich., and says: "I arrived at Battenfelder's Friday morning and went fishing after dinner, about eighty rods from the house. I caught about six pounds of trout, one measuring 17½ inches long and weighed four pounds. You thought the trout I caught in Jerry Run a large one, but it was nothing compared with this. I am very well pleased with this country, as far as I have seen it. Battenfelder's are all well. I am the first person from Pennsylvania to visit them."

A Day's Outing.

Last Friday, Mr. Henry Auchu, President of the Emporium & Rich Valley R. R., invited Dr. Good, of Philadelphia, John J. Hinkle and ye editor to accompany him over the road and view their extensive lumber operations. All hands enjoyed the day's outing and especially the grand ride over the mountains. It is a grand sight and more of our citizens should avail themselves of the privilege before the lumber is removed from Bobby Run. The new line up Cook's Run opens up a large body of timber—hemlock and hardwood. The road is well built and the ride is a pleasant one to take. We must not forget to mention the elegant dinner served at Smith's camp, on Cook's Run, but we shall not mention how much we ate—hungry men always relish a good meal, especially in a lumber camp. Howard & Company feed their men the best the market affords and actually serve *pie*—raisin pie. Gosh! but it was good and would put to blush some of the pie eaters or makers. But, we had a good time and we regret our inability to do full justice, in this short description, of the grandeur of a ride through the virgin timber. Our readers can rest assured we did to the pie.

We desire to thank Mr. Auchu, the Company's foreman Jos. J. Lingle, the trainmen and the cooks for their kindness to the party.

Advertise in the PRESS

Society Notes.

SIX O'CLOCK DINNER.

Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Leet elegantly entertained a number of friends at a six o'clock dinner a few evenings ago. It was a pleasant occasion we are informed.

***

DUPLICATE WHIST.

Prothonotary C. Jay Goodnough and wife gave a duplicate whist to a number of friends last Tuesday evening. Four tables were matched and playing continued until mid-night when substantial refreshments were served. The evening's entertainment was hugely enjoyed by all present.

***

YOUNG PEOPLE ENTERTAINED.

Miss Alice Montgomery, on the evening of the Fourth, pleasantly entertained a number of her young friends, at the pleasant residence of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Green, on Sixth street.

***

HELPED US CELEBRATE.

Several friends helped ye editor and wife celebrate the jolly Fourth during the evening. All men were boys once again and enjoyed the fire cracker just as enthusiastically as of yore.

***

FIVE O'CLOCK TEA.

Last Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Gallagher entertained several friends at five o'clock tea.

***

PLEASANT OCCASION.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Auchu entertained a number of personal friends last Saturday evening right royally. All enjoyed the occasion.

***

PLEASANT SOCIAL EVENT.

Last Thursday evening a crowd of our young people gave a party at Wiley's grove in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Howard's guests, Mrs. George Goshorn and son, George Hoffman Goshorn, of Charleston, W. Va., and Miss Mingle of New York City.

Nine o'clock found a gay assemblage present at the pavillion which was artistically decorated with Japanese lanterns, and to the music of the only, original Shadman's orchestra, the evening's program was inaugurated with the ever enlivening "Walk Around," and soon the woods rang with the shouts and laughter of the merry revelers. Owing to the skillful efforts of Messrs. Kaye and Logan a large bonfire was built near by whose flickering rays added much charm to the scene and soon caused the odor of delicious coffee to become perceptible. Under the directions of Mr. Howard who, in his usual dignified manner, officiated as master of ceremonies and was ably assisted by Geo. A. Walker Jr., as floor manager the fun and merriment was continued until a late hour, admitting only of a brief intermission during which a dainty lunch, prepared by Mrs. Howard, was served. Only when the candles had burned at both ends and the fire been reduced to smouldering embers did the happy group depart from the scene of their evening's pleasure and were conveyed to their homes by means of the efficient service of the Sizerville 'Bus Line.

Quite Seriously Injured.

Several days ago Chester Hockley, Geo. Hockley and Chas. Hockley started on their wheels for their annual visit to friends in Williamsport, Watsontown and Muncy, expecting at the latter place to have a grand time on grandfather's farm. All went merrily until Monday when the boys each mounted a horse and started down the old familiar road. One of the horses felt his oats and corn and became unmanageable—the one Chester rode—and pulled for some trees. Chester stuck to his back until the horse threw him with great force against a large chestnut tree, injuring his left hip quite seriously. His companions were compelled to leave him lying in the field until they hastened back to the farm for a horse and carriage, when he was conveyed to the doctor's for treatment. The doctor found no bones broken but the patient in great pain and seriously bruised. The boys claim that if Chester had struck his head against the tree it would have killed him, so hard was he thrown. The young man was brought to his home at this place Tuesday evening and conveyed to the home of his father, Mr. A. Hockley, where Dr. A. W. Baker is attending him. He will no doubt be confined to his home for some time.

Brains in a Button.

One of the best of the campaign buttons reads: "The people will not vote themselves into the poorhouse twice in eight years." There is considerable brain on that button.—Baltimore "American" (Rep).

LOCAL NOTICES.

This is nice weather to have your picture taken. Take advantage of it.

Remember the old stand of N. Seger when you need clothing or gents furnishings.

The finest line of mattings, oilcloth, linoleum and carpets, also porch screens, way down, at LaBar's.

Call and see the latest finish in photographs at the Schiever art gallery.
W. G. BAIR, Proprietor.

N. Seger is in Germany but business at the old stand continues just the same. Bargains at every counter and in every department.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A Crescent Tandem Bicycle, in first-class condition—run only about 100 miles.
18-tf DR. A. W. BAKER.

Baby Carriages and Go-Carts. Now is the time to buy them, as we are going to close them out regardless of cost.
GEO. J. LABAR.

We learn, incidentally, that one of M. E. Sunday School classes will give a social on the lawn of Prof. Stauffer's residence, next Tuesday evening.

TEA AGENT WANTED.—One living in Emporium to sell in town and surrounding country. Address,
GRAND UNION TEA CO.,
Williamsport, Pa.

SHAW'S PURE MALT.—When you are tired of nostrums and ready to "throw physic to the dogs," try Shaw's Pure Malt, and "life will be worth living." Absolutely pure.
Sold by F. X. Blumle, Emporium, Pa. n2-y1

DRESSMAKING.—I am prepared to do all kinds of sewing at reasonable prices. Wash dresses $1.25 up; shirt-waists 35c. Will sew from now until the first of January at 75c a day at Sterling Run or Emporium. Prefer work by the day at Emporium. Use the Flesher Tailor System. Satisfaction guaranteed.
MISS LULU LEWIS,
Sterling Run, Pa.

YOUNG MEN WANTED, with fair education and good character, to learn telegraphy, railroad accounting, and typewriting. This is endorsed by all leading railway companies as the only perfect and reliable institution of its kind. All our graduates are assisted to positions. Ladies also admitted. Write for free catalogue. (Fall term opens August 15th).
GLOBE TELEGRAPH COLLEGE,
16 26t Lexington, Ky.

MARQUETTE, ON LAKE SUPERIOR, is one of the most charming summer resorts reached via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.
Its healthful location, beautiful scenery, good hotels and complete immunity from hay fever, make a summer outing at Marquette, Mich., very attractive from the standpoint of health, rest and comfort.
For a copy of "The Lake Superior Country," containing a description of Marquette and the copper country, address, with four (4) cents in stamps to pay postage, Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill. 15-8t

FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING.—We will meet ALL competition in ALL OUR LINES and go one better, as we always have. We do not understand the art of putting 25 per cent. too much on our prices and then cutting off 15 per cedt. to make you believe you are getting a bargain, but come and see us as usual, and we will treat you right.
GEO. J. LABAR.

Sunday Excursions to Portage Falls.

The W. N. Y. & P. Ry. will run popular low rate Excursions to Portage Falls Sundays, July 1st, 15th, 29th, August 12th and 26th. Special train will leave Emporium at 8 a. m. Fare only $1.00. About six hours will be allowed at Portage Falls Park to view the Falls and the beautiful surrounding country. This train returns at a seasonable hour, giving a most delightful day's outing.

For the next sixty days I will give away one Cabinet mounted on a 10x12 dark green card, with every dozen of my $4.00 cabinets.
W. G. BAIR.

A Prompt Settlement.

On Wednesday, July 11th, Thad F. Moore, who was appointed by the court, guardian of little Harry Keller, received a check for one thousand dollars from the New York Life Insurance Company, through Don M. Larrabee the company's agent, in payment of policy No. 965,060, carried by the late Burdette Keller. Within eight days from the mailing of the certificate of guardianship and proofs of death the check was received, thus again demonstrating the fairness and promptness of this reliable company

Obituary.

Mrs. A. M. Bailey, aged 58 years, died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. C. W. Welton, at Sinnamahoning, Saturday, July 7th, 1900, after an illness of several months. The funeral took place on Monday at Gilmore school house, near her old home. Rev. M. C. Piper officiated at the funeral. The husband of deceased died about 28 years ago and her remains were laid to rest beside his in Gilmore cemetery.

EASTMAN'S KODAK

FRIDAY, Partly cloudy and cooler.
SATURDAY, Fair.
SUNDAY, Probably showers.

You can carry it in your hands, on your shoulder, in your pocket or on your bicycle. You press the button and the Kodak will the rest.

LLOYD'S LONG RANGE FORECAST OF THE WEATHER AND EASTMAN'S KODAK.

BOOMING.

Spring trade is booming, notwithstanding the general complaint of dealers about the weather, forest fires and dull trade. We are up to date, away ahead of any previous season. Why? Clear-sighted men and women have discovered where they can get best and the most for their money in wall paper; in gloss white enamel paint, that will not turn yellow on exposure; in curtains that go up and down; in bicycles that will run ahead of anything on the road; in fishing tackle that catches the trout; in books and stationery that will interest you; in the news counter that has all the news that was, is and will be; and a good cigar that will smoke as free as the smoke in the forests.

That's why the people are flocking here as never before.

HARRY S. LLOYD.

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Per year.....$2 00
If paid in advance..... 1 50

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business cards, five lines or less, $5 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Queer Grounds for Divorce.

Recent suits for divorce give evidence of the growing independence of the American woman, the greater demands which she makes upon her husband as conditions of domestic peace, and the stern rein which she holds upon him. For instance, relates the Chicago Tribune, a Des Moines man wished to join the masons. His wife would have none of it. He was not made a mason until he had been divorced. Another exacting wife in Kansas City secured a divorce upon the testimony of two of her friends, showing that the husband refused to wash his face "except once a week on the family wash day." A Des Moines woman complained that her husband came home to meals cross, objected to the food, and then did not speak to her again until the next meal, when he would again complain. She sued for divorce and got it. Two other wives, one in Napoleon, O., and the other in Cleveland, found their husbands too jealous. One complained that her husband threw her false teeth in the fire and hid her switch in the pigsty to keep her from attending social affairs in the neighborhood. An Evansville man would not let his wife go to any parties, and she obtained a divorce. Mabel Prime, the wife of Dr. Henry Prime, of Cleveland, complained of her husband's laziness. She proved that he would never answer a patient's call at night, and that he spent most of his time during the day lying on a sofa reading novels. Now and then a man objects to the discipline of his wife. Such a case was found in Atlanta, Ga., where a husband proved that his wife was in the habit of horsewhipping him at regular intervals in the presence of the neighbors, whom she would call in to show how to tame a husband.

A man who has played many parts is Mr. P. B. Wessels, who has been acting as a sort of honorary Transvaal ambassador to the United States. He is a cultured and enlightened Boer, says a London paper, with a wonderfully versatile turn of mind. Here are a few of his various vocations during the last half dozen years: He had a typewriting business, which succeeded only moderately well. Then he owned Cooper's carriage works, near Cape Town. As this did not pay, he took up agricultural machinery and sold plows and steam threshers. Then he became a partner in Borckenhagen's printing business at Bloemfontein. Afterward he was the agent for the sale of American notions, and combined with this life, fire and accident insurance agencies, together with an interest in a tea shop and the proprietorship of a few cabs. These are but a few examples of his various business moves, and, considering his experience, it is rather strange that he is, comparatively, a poor man.

The Wellington (Kan.) Mail lately gave the new editor of the Oxford Bee the following complimentary send-off: He has filled every position from devil in a country weekly up to managing editor of a big daily newspaper. He has also had experience in mining, breaking wild horses, working roads, driving Rocky mountain stage coaches, whacking bulls and running a sawmill. He is a dead shot with any kind of a weapon from an elm club to a 13-inch gun. He has been rolled under a sawlog, thrown down a mountain by a bucking broncho and hugged by a grizzly bear. In short, he knows just how to run a country newspaper.

Jonathan P. Dolliver, of Iowa, of the ways and means committee in the house of representatives, is perhaps best known by his peroration on the question of admitting American pork into European markets. "I hope the time will come," he said, "when the American hog, with a curl of contentment in his tail and a smile of pleasure on his face, may travel untrammeled through the markets of the world."

It is refresning, says the Chicago Record, to find a case of consistency where money is at stake. The Haines Gauge company of Philadelphia declines to furnish apparatus for the ships of the United States navy on the ground that the proprietors are members of the Society of Friends and are opposed to war. This is the first case of the kind on record.

BLOWN TO PIECES.

Six Men Killed and Dozens Injured, Some Fatally, by the Explosion of an Oil Tank.

Parkersburg, W. Va., July 5.—The most horrible calamity that this city ever witnessed occurred Wednesday morning in which five men were blown to atoms, one other so badly injured that he soon died, two more probably fatally injured, and more than 50 persons more or less seriously hurt. The yards of the Ohio River railroad are spotted with pieces of torn flesh and sprayed with blood. The dead:

J. H. Hamilton, general superintendent of the Ohio River railroad.
A. Lallime, master mechanic.
Charles Mohler, yardmaster.
G. O. Shannon, extra train dispatcher.
Bradley Reeves, freight brakeman.
George Chalk, a fireman, died about noon at St. Luke's hospital.

A tank car containing 6,000 gallons of oil was on the yard track for shipment. Engine No. 26, with Will Carr as engineer and George Hupp as fireman, was pulling a train of fast freight, southbound. Engineer Carr saw that the main track was open and came slowly toward the yards. The switch was open and the train ran into the sidetrack, colliding with the tank car. The collision caused a hole to be bored in the top part of the tank and the oil ignited. This happened at a few minutes after 3 a. m. Master Mechanic Lallime and General Superintendent Hamilton were called upon to devise some means of ridding the track of the burning tank and extinguishing the blaze. Pouring water on it had no effect.

While some of the men were grouped near the tank after 7 o'clock an explosion occurred, caused by the fire igniting the gas that had formed from the burning oil. It came with a flash of fire and a deafening report. Some people who were standing near were not affected by it at all. These saw the bodies of men flying in the air and saw others knocked to the ground by the concussion of the air as the tank went through the air. It had parted and went in two directions. There were numbers of person knocked down by the force of the air. Those who were killed were struck by the flying tank, which went in a southwesterly direction. It was 200 yards distant from the victims and came to the ground near the shops alongside of engine No. 61, where all of the fatalities occurred. The piece which went 50 yards in the other direction killed no one.

PLUNGED INTO A GULCH.

A Trolley Car Drops 100 Feet and 36 Persons are Killed and Dozens Injured.

Tacoma, Wash., July 5.—Nearly a hundred people, passengers on a car bound for this city, were plunged down a gulch at Twenty-sixth and C streets Wednesday morning. Those who were standing on the platform dropped off, only to be bruised and wounded by the heavy body of the coach, while others inside were killed and maimed before they knew what had happened. The car jumped the track and was smashed to kindling wood in the bottom of the chasm over 100 feet below. The dead already number 36 and there are at least 60 of the passengers on the car now in hospitals and under the care of their own physicians.

It was one of the most appalling accidents that has ever occurred in this city and it came at a time when it was least expected. Here were happy people, residents of the nearby towns—Edison, Lakeview, Parkland, Lake Park and other places—coming to Tacoma full of joy and patriotism to spend the Fourth of July. Their journey was nearly at an end when death interfered and claimed them as his own in a most frightful manner. He gave no quarter. Neither man, woman nor child was spared.

Ropes were quickly procured and the victims of the wreck were drawn carefully to the top of the gulch and their wounds attended to as fast as it was possible for the physicians to work. Every doctor in the city was called on for his services. The Fanny Paddock and St. Joseph's hospitals were soon crowded with patients.

FOUR LIVES BLOTTED OUT.

Explosion of Fireworks Brings Death to Philadelphia Children.

Philadelphia, July 5.—A blank cartridge fired at close range by a small colored boy into a large collection of fireworks yesterday cost the lives of four children, the probable death of three others and severe burns and lacerations to 20 other persons, only two of whom were adults. The dead are:

Carmel Dianno, aged 11 years.
Charles Feruzzi, aged 11 years.
Two unidentified children.

The explosion occurred in front of the bake shop of Antonio Mammarello, on Eighth street, in the most thickly populated section of the Italian quarter. The fireworks were on a stand on the pavement and consisted largely of giant fire crackers, torpedoes, rockets and chasers. A crowd of children was clustered about the stand. The colored boy, Isaiah Harris, was seen to point the pistol in the direction of the fireworks, and fire. The force of the explosion which followed shattered the windows of many stores and residences in the vicinity.

Many Deaths in Storms.

Berlin, July 5.—Hurricanes, cloudbursts and thunder storms are reported from a number of places. Warzerburg, Bavaria, was visited Wednesday by a hurricane which destroyed a large building and killed six persons. A hurricane did great damage in the vicinity of Elberfeld. Several lives were lost. In the vicinity of Cassel cloudbursts destroyed the harvests and drowned several peasants. Lightning struck eight laborers in Crojanten and also struck and killed a whole family named Mikowski, near Dantzic.

SILVER REPUBLICANS.

They Nominate Bryan for President and A. E. Stevenson for Vice President.

Kansas City, July 7.—After a long and exciting debate, during which it looked several times as if Charles A. Towne would be nominated for vice president in spite of his protest against such action, the national convention of the silver republican party yesterday adjourned sine die without making a nomination, the whole matter being referred to the national committee with power to act.

W. J. Bryan was made the unanimous choice of the convention for president during the morning session and it was the intention to complete the ticket in the afternoon by the nomination of ex-Congressman Towne. The action of the democratic convention, however, in placing Adlai E. Stevenson in nomination took the delegates off their feet, but most of them asserted their determination to nominate Mr. Towne, notwithstanding.

For two hours Senator Teller, ex-Congressmen Chafroth, of Colorado, and Cheadle, of Indiana, and others made speeches in favor of endorsing the democratic ticket, but it was not until Towne himself appeared and appealed to the convention not to nominate him, but to concentrate their forces, that the delegates calmed down and the vice presidential nomination was referred to the national committee.

The national committee of the silver republicans organized by electing D. C. Tillotson, of Kansas, chairman, and Gen. E. S. Corser, of Minnesota, secretary and treasurer. The selection of an executive committee was deferred. Senator Dubois offered a resolution asking the support of the silver republicans for Adlai E. Stevenson, but there was opposition and action was postponed until after a conference with the committee appointed by the democratic convention.

A protracted meeting of the conference committees of the democratic, populist and silver republican parties was held at Lyceum hall last night, at which the vice presidential situation was discussed, with a view to bringing about, if possible, an agreement between the three partes. The members of the democratic committee urged the populist and silver republican representatives to use their influence in uniting their parties in support of Bryan and Stevenson.

It was finally decided to hold another conference later between the democratic committee and sub-committees from the populists and silver republicans, the result to be reported to the full committee of the two latter parties for approval.

It was decided at the conference that the parties work in harmony so far as possible in every state and congressional district. An advisory committee of three members from each of the three parties was appointed and this committee will, wherever possible, work to effect fusion on state and congressional tickets.

A meeting of the silver republican national committee was held immediately after the close of the conference and it was voted unanimously to place Adlai E. Stevenson in nomination for vice president and to co-operate in every way with the democratic party for the success of the ticket.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

A Small Crop of Business Failures During the First Half of This Year.

New York, July 7.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Failures in the first half of 1900 were 5,362, with liabilities of $100,570,134. There were 30 failures of banks and financial corporations for $25,822,682, leaving 5,332 commercial failures with liabilities of $74,747,757.

Had it been predicted that the vast iron industry would be thrown from unprecedented activity into great depression, with many works closed and prices reduced fully a quarter, without failures, amounting in all to $30,000, it would have been thought impossible. Yet the six failures in that department for the last quarter were in all for $28,595, though Bessemer pig has fallen from $25 to $18 and the average for iron and steel products has declined just 25 per cent. since January 10. Some further decline is now expected before things are adjusted for another active season, and efforts to arrange wages are progressing.

The Fall River committee has decided to close their cotton mills for a time and some of the largest woolen works have been closed or much reduced in force. A large share of the boot and shoe force is inactive and no change in prices has resulted since those of some weeks ago which, according to later accounts, were made by fewer of the manufacturers than was at the time believed.

Cotton has reached 10⅛ cents, with a lively prevailing feeling that the sufficiency of the next yield cannot be determined so early as this. Because it is late the crop is more liable to be affected by vicissitudes of weather, which have compelled great changes in estimates regarding wheat.

Wages to be Reduced 20 Per Cent.

Pittsburg, July 7.—Notices were posted Friday in the plate mill of Moorehead Bros. at Sharpsburg announcing that beginning on Monday next there would be a 20 per cent. reduction of wages throughout the plate mill. Employes of the mill were told that in order to meet competition and continue in operation the cut was necessary.

The Loss Is $2,400,000.

New York, July 7.—The fire at the Standard Oil Co.'s works at Bayonne, N. J., was practically under control at 6 o'clock last night. The official estimate of the damage is $2,400,000. The company insures its own property, a fund being set aside for that purpose.

A Cyclone in Iowa.

Eldora, Ia., July 7.—A small cyclone rushed over the northern part of Hardin county yesterday. Trees were uprooted and buildings upset. The loss to crops is enormous. No loss of life is reported.

THEIR LAST FIGHT

Foreigners in Pekin are Hemmed in by Murderous Hordes.

Allied Military Forces are Unable to Force Their Way Through the Army that Bars Their Progress to the Capital and the Legations' Members are Doomed.

London, July 4.—Couriers who arrived at the seats of the government of the southern viceroys from their agents in Pekin give vivid but fragmentary pictures of what is being enacted in the capital. These couriers seemingly left Pekin a day or two later than the messengers of Sir Robert Hart, the inspector general of customs, who started on the night of June 24. They report that the heads of some of the captured legation guards were being borne through the streets on top of spears, followed by zealots chanting "Kill the foreign devils; kill, kill." The city's millions have been roused to patriotic fervor, breaking out into the wildest excesses, while over half the city could be heard fighting around the legations.

Sir Robert Hart's runner, who was interviewed by the correspondent of the Express at Shanghai, supplements the tragic sentences of the dispatch he bore by a narrative of some things he saw. He says the foreigners were making a last stand in the extensive buildings and enclosures of the British legation. They had many dead and wounded. Among them were some women and children. All were short of food, even of the commonest necessaries. The women were starving, as they gave a part of their small allowance to the children.

Shanghai, July 5.—Three Chinese servants of foreigners have escaped from Pekin. They report that all the foreigners, 1,000 in number, including 400 soldiers, 100 members of the Chinese customs staff and a number of women and children, held out till their ammunition was exhausted, in the British legation. The legation was finally burned and all the foreigners were killed.

London, July 5.—The commanders of the allies in Tien Tsin inform the correspondents that it would be suicide to attempt to reach Pekin with the troops now available, in the face of the colossal force of imperial troops and Boxers occupying the country between Tien Tsin and Pekin.

This telegram has been received:

"Shanghai, July 4.—Tien Tsin city fell on the morning of June 30."

It is understood that Shanghai undoubtedly referred to the native city of Tien Tsin, from which the Chinese have been bombarding the foreign quarter, and the dispatch is taken to mean that the allies are more than holding their own.

Taotai Sheng, of Shanghai, issued a proclamation on Wednesday which practically forbids foreign warship approaching the Yang-tse-Kiang, saying that if they do so the Chinese authorities will not hold themselves responsible for the consequences. It is considered that the Chinese officials are preparing a way to evade responsibility if an outbreak occurs. Even Li Hung Chang is suspected. The foreigners are simply aghast at the extent of the Chinese armaments.

London, July 6.—The story that all foreigners in Pekin were murdered on June 30 or July 1 appears to be circulating simultaneously at Che Foo Shanghai and Tien Tsin. Yet as it is not confirmed by official dispatches and not traceable to the southern viceroys, who are still in communication with Pekin, there is a basis for the hope that it is untrue.

Two Manchus who have arrived at Shanghai certify to the truth of the statement that Prince Tuan visited the palace and offered the emperor and the dowager empress the alternative of poison or the sword. The emperor, they say, took poison and died within an hour. The dowager empress also chose poison, but swallowed only a portion of what was offered her and survived.

London, July 7.—The Russian government announces that it will give Japan a free hand to apply military force in China. The terms of this consent are summarized in a dispatch from St. Petersburg, under date of July 6, in reply to an inquiry from the Japanese cabinet, regarding the sending of Japanese troops to China to render aid to the foreigners in Pekin, the Russian government declared that it left the Japanese government full liberty of action in this connection, as the Tokio cabinet expressed its readiness to act in full agreement with the other powers. It is in consequence of this, no doubt, that Japan is preparing to embark 20,000 more troops.

Recitals of further horrors in Pekin are gathered by correspondents at Shanghai from Chinese sources, especially of the slaughter in the city of thousands of native Christians.

The capital reeks with carnage. The ruthless thirst for blood is spreading in all the northern provinces, and wherever there are native Christians the scenes enacted in the capital are reproduced in miniature. From these stories nothing further comes regarding the legation forces.

The correspondent of the Express says there is no longer any doubt that disaster has overtaken the Russian force of 3,000 men that left Tien Tsin for Pekin on June 11. The Russians had a full field gun complement.

England's Losses in the Boer War.

London, July 4.—The war office has issued a return of the British casualties in South Africa since the beginning of the war. The total losses, exclusive of sick and wounded, have been 29,706, of which the killed in action were 254 officers and 4,043 noncommissioned officers and men; died of wounds, 25 officers and 610 noncommissioned men; missing and prisoners, 65 officers and 2,624 men; died of disease, 153 officers and 4,204 noncommissioned officers and men; invalided home, 844 officers and 18,433 officers and men.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

There is a young woman in Washington society who sells her wardrobe as soon as she finishes with it, and gives all that is obtained in this way to her favorite charity.

The original manuscript of the speech favoring the admission of Kansas into the union, made by William H. Seward, has been secured by the Kansas State Historical society.

A Massachusetts man has just taken out a patent for a music typewriter. Music copying has come to be a profession, so much of it is demanded for orchestras, choruses and bands.

Li Hung Chang, the Chinese multimillionaire, maintains at his own expense a well-equipped force of about 9,000 soldiers, all devoted to their venerable chief and ready to do his behest, be the same what it may.

William G. Nash, of Weymouth, Mass., is thought to be the oldest grocer in the United States, he having entered the business as an employe in 1831, and having conducted a store of his own for the last 67 years.

A Washington optician is exhibiting in his window a curiosity in the shape of a horn-rimmed monocle, with cord attached, which was worn by Lord Cardigan, when he led the charge of the light brigade at Balaklava.

"McKinley and Bryan are men of immense and enduring physical power," says John J. Ingalls. "Their vitality has not been impaired by riot or excess. Both have the stature and temperament that indicate and accompany longevity."

The invitations which have been received in New York city for a fashionable wedding which is to be celebrated out of town consist of enough cards to puzzle the average recipient. They even include a card to show to the ticket chopper at the ferry and one which entitles the holder to transportation on the train which is to be run for the wedding guests.

ONE MISTAKE HE MADE.

The Always Correct Man Told the Policeman That He Didn't Own the Shoes.

He is a revered husband and a respected father and he merits all the respect and admiration which is lavished upon him, for he never makes a mistake. If he does approach such a thing occasionally it is only near enough to make his family realize how much more worthy he is than other men, and the pedestal upon which he is installed becomes only more solid than than before. But the other day the revered husband and respected father made a slight blunder. It was a warm evening and he was sitting on the front steps.

This happened in Brooklyn, says the Chicago Chronicle, where people sit out on the front stoop in the evening and talk across to their neighbors on the next stoop. The man on this particular evening was tired, the evening air was refreshing and he sat out long after the family had retired. It was so comfortable there in the dark that he thought he might be even more comfortable, and he slipped off his shoes. He had worn them all day and he had been too tired to change them.

But all pleasant things must come to an end, and finally, feeling refreshed, he, too, retired and in a moment was sound asleep. It seemed to him that he had hardly touched the bed, when he was aroused by a long ring at the door bell. He was angry and, going to the window, put out his head and called, in a surly tone:

"Who's there?"

"An officer," said a voice below. "Are these your shoes I have found on the steps?" The early dawn was beginning to show and he saw a policeman below holding a pair of shoes in his hand. The idea of waking a man from a sound sleep for a ridiculous thing like that!

"No," he called back. "I don't keep my shoes on the front steps," and in a minute he was in bed and asleep again.

But when the "getting up" bell rang a few hours later a strange thing happened. He could not find his shoes anywhere. Then he remembered the officer's call, he remembered removing his shoes on the stoop the night before and when he went down to the police station to identify and reclaim his property he was apparently in a most amiable frame of mind.

"We have the most careful officers in the city on our block," he said to the sergeant in charge, in a friendly tone.

A Divided Church.

In a little western town, originally settled by Quakers, stands a church in which the practice of seating men and women apart still prevails. A few years ago, a newcomer mustered courage to cross the aisle and sit beside his bride. The second Sunday another man committed the same offense, and the third Sunday saw a generous sprinkling of bared heads alongside spring bonnets. The aged minister, with outraged sense of propriety, chose for his text: "Let destruction come upon him at unawares; and let his net that he hath hid catch himself;" and minced no words in exposition. The men who had dared to stray from established custom rebelled at being eternally doomed for sitting beside their wives, and left the church in a body. The result is that to-day in that little town stand two church buildings side by side, counterparts in size and paint and outlook; but in one the sexes are divided by a middle aisle while in the other "promiscuous sitting" prevails. The trivialities which hinder Christian comity may travel far for an apter illustration.—Youth's Companion.

Bigness.

Dreams of bigness are not visions of greatness.—Ram's Horn.

JOKE GAINED HIS POINT.

A Michigan Statesman's Clever Ruse Worked on a Committee on Pensions.

Not long ago Congressman "Hank" Smith, of the Second Michigan district, worked a joke off on the house committee on pensions. It should be explained, says the Chicago Chronicle, that this committee is not the one which has charge of the pensions which grew out of the civil war, says a correspondent. Its functions appertain to the granting of pensions to the widows and veterans of the Mexican and Black Hawk wars and other ancient unpleasantnesses. It should also be pointed out that one of their rules is that no widow's pension shall be larger than $8 a month. This proceeds upon the theory that any widow who survives a veteran of these wars must be a comparatively young woman and that she must have married the veteran in his dotage to get his pension.

The new member from Michigan appeared before the committee at its last meeting and in an incidental and smiling way alluded to the rule.

"That is a fine rule," said he in a guileless sort of way. "I sympathize with its purpose and believe it should stand. But just to show good faith I am going to propose an amendment. I move that it be amended so as to read 'except in the case of widows over 100 years of age.'"

The members of the committee are always in favor of a joke and the proposition was adopted with a unanimous laugh.

And thereupon "Hank" produced from his pocket a bill to grant a pension of $12 a month to Mrs. Hixon, of Clinton, Mich. She had just passed her one hundredth year. It was not necessary to explain that her husband had served to within one day of the time requisite to get a pension in the regular manner. The committee reported the bill favorably.

In spite of the fact that the varieties of stamps now current in the world number 13,811, every now and then another small boy starts in to make a complete collection.—Somerville Journal.

One Woman's Letter

SAYS

"I doctored with two of the best doctors in the city for two years and had no relief until I used the Pinkham remedies.

"My trouble was ulceration of the uterus. I suffered terribly, could not sleep nights and thought sometimes that death would be such a relief.

"To-day I am a well woman, able to do my own work, and have not a pain.

"I used four bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and three packages of Sanative Wash and cannot praise the medicines enough."—MRS. ELIZA THOMAS, 634 Pine St., Easton, Pa.

Mrs. Pinkham advises suffering women without charge.

Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

New Railroad to San Francisco

Santa Fe Route, by its San Joaquin Valley Extension.

The only line with track and trains under one management all the way from Chicago to the Golden Gate.

Mountain passes, extinct volcanos, petrified forests, prehistoric ruins, Indian pueblos, Yosemite, Grand Cañon of Arizona, en route.

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Fast schedule; Pullman and Tourist sleepers daily; Free reclining chair cars; Harvey meals throughout.

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RHEUMATISM Van Buren's Rheumatic Compound is the only positive cure. Past experience speaks for itself. Depot 88 S. California Ave., Chicago.

BRYAN'S BANNER.

Under Its Folds Democracy Will Fight the Battle of 1900.

National Convention at Kansas City Nominates the Nebraskan for President.

Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, Is Selected as Bryan's Running Mate.

The Platform Adopted Declares that Imperialism Is the Main Issue Before the People and Also Contains a 16 to 1 Free Coinage Plank.

Kansas City, July 5.—Amid scenes of tumultous enthusiasm befitting such an event and such a day, the democratic national convention began its sessions yesterday. But after sitting until a late hour last night the expected climax of the day—the nomination of William J. Bryan as the democratic candidate for president—failed of realization and all of the larger business of the convention awaits the completion of the platform. As a spectacular event, however, the convention has fulfilled the

HON. WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

hopes of the most fervid party man, for the vast assemblage of delegates and spectators was twice swept with whirlwind demonstrations, first for the leader who is about to be placed in nomination, and then for that other champion of democracy, David B. Hill. But in actual accomplishment the day's work was confined to organization, with the speeches of the temporary chairman, Gov. Thomas, of Colorado, and the permanent chairman, James D. Richardson, of Tennessee, and the appointment of the various committees.

The early proceedings of the convention were marked by two brilliant but rather ill-timed speeches, one of welcome from the mayor of the city and the other from Gov. Thomas, of Colorado, on assuming the duties of temporary chairman. But the delegates fretted during these deliverances, and sought for more exciting themes. The first dramatic episode of the day occurred after Campau, of Michigan, had secured the adoption of a resolution for the reading of the Declaration of Independence. As the reading was about to begin, two attendants came up to the platform bearing a pedestal and bust, both draped in the stars and stripes. As the orator raised his voice for the first words of the immortal instrument, the draperies were thrown back, disclosing a splendid head of Bryan. The effect was electrical upon the vast assemblage. As the features were recognized a yell went up that fairly shook the steel girders.

Men and women were on their feet, waving handkerchiefs, coats and fans and joining in the wild chorus. As the orator sought to proceed there were demands from all parts of the hall to see the full face of the leader and as it was turned about, first this way and then that, each turn evoked a fresh outburst from some new quarter. At last the uproar quieted and Orator Hampton, youthful and strong-voiced, read the document which, 124 years ago, made America free.

Quickly following this came another outburst as a young woman from New York mounted the platform and sang the "Star Spangled Banner." Deafening cheers greeted the song and as the last line died away and the singer turned the strains to those of "America," the vast audience with one accord took up the inspiring air.

The outburst of patriotism now turned in a new direction and, during a momentary pause in the proceedings the name of "Hill" was sounded. It was quickly caught up, first among the delegates, and then from gallery to gallery among the spectators, until the whole multitude had joined in a noisy demand for the former senator from New York. For fully ten minutes the demonstration proceeded, the chairman battling vainly against it. Delegates stood on chairs and joined in the demand, and the ex-senator was surrouned by a shouting crowd of insistent men. He smiled and shook his head throughout the demonstration. Many of the New Yorkers joined in the tribute, but it was noticeable that the immediate following of Mr. Croker and the Tammany leader himself held their seats and maintained a stolid composure throughout the remarkable tribute to their associate.

At last, when the demonstration had run on for fifteen minutes, Hill could be seen rising from his obscure place in the body of the New York delegation. He bowed and smiled and his lips moved to address the chairman. But as well might he have addressed Niagara, for the waves of the tumultous sound drowned everything and he dropped back in his seat. When the delegates had time to think, they began to ask each other if Hill was to be the hero of this convention, for another such demonstration, at an opportune time, might carry the convention of its feet and place him on the ticket with Bryan.

The routine proceedings were quickly disposed of. But even in this there was opportunity to give further tribute to the New Yorker and when Judge Van Wyck's name was called as the New York member of the platform committee, a tremendous call for Hill, mingled with hisses for those who opposed him, greeted the announcement. With the committees appointed there was nothing to do but await their reports, and the convention took a recess until 4 o'clock.

At 4 o'clock the committees were not yet ready to report and another adjournment was taken until 8:30 p. m.

It remained for the night session to bring the most remarkable demonstration of the entire day. Again the great structure was invaded by thousands, and the moving picture took on new glories of color and animation under the glare of countless electric lights. For the first hour the proceedings were formal and profitless, but when at the close of the speech of Permanent Chairman Richardson he paid a glowing tribute to William J. Bryan, pandemonium broke loose and a frenzied demonstration lasting half an hour took place. The state standards were wrenched from their sockets and, borne aloft, a battle of supremacy was waged between the standard bearers, urged on by the deafening applause of the entire multitude.

Finally order was sufficiently restored to enable the chairman to recognize Delegate J. G. Johnson, of Kansas, who made a motion that the convention adjourn until 10:30 a. m. to-day, and at 10:34 the chairman declared the convention adjourned.

Second Day's Proceedings.

Kansas City, July 6.—William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, was last night unanimously placed in nomination as the democratic candidate for president of the United States on a platform declaring against imperialism, militarism and trusts, and specifically declaring for the coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The nomination came as the culmination of a frenzied demonstration in honor of the party leader, lasting 27 minutes and giving utterance to all the pent-up emotions of the vast multitude. It followed also a fierce struggle concerning the platform declaration on silver and on the relative position which the silver question is to maintain to the other great issues of the day.

It was late Thursday afternoon when the convention was at last face to face with the presidential nomination. Earlier in the day there had been tedious delays due to the inability of the platform committee to reconcile their differences and present a report. Until this was ready, the convention managers beguiled the time by putting forward speakers of more or less prominence to keep the vast audience from becoming too restless.

The first session, beginning at 10 a. m., was entirely fruitless of results and it was not until late in the afternoon, when the second session had begun, that the platform committee was at last able to report an agreement. Already its main features, embodying the 16 to 1 principle, had become known to the delegates and there was little delay in giving it unanimous approval. This left the way clear for the supreme event of the day—the nomination of the presidential candidate.

When the call of states began, for the purpose of placing candidates in nomination. Alabama yielded its place at the head of the list to Nebraska, and Mr. Oldham, of that state, made his way to the platform for the initial speech placing Mr. Bryan in nomination. The orator was strong voiced and entertaining, yet to the waiting delegates and spectators there was but one point to his speech and that was the stirring peroration, which closed with the name of William Jennings Bryan. This was the signal for the demonstration of the day and the great concourse joined in a tribute of enthusiastic devotion to the party leader.

A huge oil portrait of Bryan, measuring 15 feet across, was brought down the main aisle for the delegates. At the same time the standards of the delegations were torn from their sockets and waved on high, while umbrellas of red, white and blue, silk banners of the several states and many handsome transparencies were borne about the building amid the deafening clamor of 20,000 yelling men and women.

When the demonstration had spent itself, the speeches seconding the nomination of Mr. Bryan were in order. Senator White spoke for California, giving the tribute of the Pacific coast to the Nebraska candidate. When Colorado was reached that state yielded to ex-Senator Hill, of New York. He was accorded a splendid reception, the entire audience rising and cheering wildly, with the single exception of the little group of Tammany leaders, who sat silent throughout the cheers for their associate. Mr. Hill was in fine voice and his tribute to the Nebraskan touched a sympathetic chord in the hearts of the audience.

He pictured Bryan as the champion of the plain people and of the workingman, strong with the masses, with the farmer and with the artisan. The speech was chiefly significant in its strong plea for unity.

The eloquent Daniels, of Virginia, added glowing tribute to the candidate, while ex-Gov. Pattison, of Pennsylvania, spoke for his state and for the east; Gov. McMillin, of Tennessee, voiced the wishes of a state which had "furnished three presidents;" Hawaii, through its native delegate, John H. Wise, made its first seconding speech in a democratic convention, and finally a woman alternate from Utah seconded the nomination of Mr. Bryan in behalf of the state of Utah. Then came the voting. State after state recorded its vote in

ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

favor of the Nebraska candidate, giving him the unanimous vote of all the states and territories. The convention managers had already agreed that this was sufficient work for the day, and the vice presidential nomination was allowed to go over until to-day.

Next to the demonstration for the party candidate, that greeting the announcement that imperialism was to be the paramount issue of this campaign was the most significant of the day. Senator Tillman read the platform, and with measured force brought out the fact that imperialism was now given the first place among the issues of the party.

Another stirring event of the day was the appearance of Webster Davis, formerly assistant secretary of the interior, under Mr. McKinley's administration, in a speech severely arraigning the republican party for its lack of sympathy for the Boers and formally announcing his allegiance to the democratic party.

The Platform.

We, the representatives of the democratic party of the United States, assembled in national convention on the anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, do reaffirm our faith in that immortal proclamation of the inalienable rights of man, and our allegiance to the constitution framed in harmony therewith by the fathers of the republic. We hold with the United States supreme court that the Declaration of Independence is the spirit of our government of which the constitution is the form and letter. We declare again that all governments instituted derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; that any government not based upon the consent of the governed is a tyrrany, and that to impose upon any people a government of force is to substitute the methods of imperialism for those of a republic.

We hold that the constitution follows the flag and denounce the doctrine that an executive or congress deriving their existence and powers from the constitution can exercise lawful authority beyond it, or in violation of it. We assert that no nation can long endure half republic and half empire, and we warn the American people that imperialism abroad will lead to despotism at home. Believing in these fundamental principles, we denounce the Porto Rico law enacted by a republican congress against the opposition of the democratic minority as a bold and open violation of the nation's organic law and a flagrant breach of the nation's good faith. It imposes upon the people of Porto Rico a government without their consent, and taxation without representation. It dishonors the American people by repudiating a solemn pledge made in their behalf by the commanding general of our army, which the Porto Ricans wlecomed to a peaceful and unresisted occupation of their land. It doomed to poverty and distress a people whose helpiessness appeals with peculiar force to our justice and magnanimity. In this, the first act of its imperialistic program, the republican party seeks to commit the United States to a colonial policy inconsistent with republican institutions and condemned by the supreme court in numerous decisions.

We demand the prompt and honest fulfillment of our pledge to the Cuban people and the world that the United States has no disposition nor intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over the island of Cuba except for its pacification. The war ended nearly two years ago, profound peace reigns over all the island and still the administration keeps the government of the island from its people while republican carpetbag officials plunder its revenues and exploit the colonial theory to the disgrace of the American people.

We condemn and denounce the Philippine policy of the present administration. It has involved the republic in unnecessary war, sacrificed the lives of many of our noble sons, and placed the United States, previously known throughout the world as the champion of freedom, in the false and un-American position of crushing with military force the efforts of our former allies to achieve liberty and self-government. The Filipinos cannot be citizens without endangering our civilization; they cannot be subjects without imperiling our form of government, and as we are not willing to surrender our civilization nor to convert the republic into an empire, we favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to give the Filipinos—first, a stable form of government; second, peace, and third, protection from outside interference such as has been given for nearly a century to the republics of Central and South America.

The greedy commercialism which dictated the Philippine policy of the republican administration attempts to justify it with the plea that it will pay, but even this sordid and unworthy plea fails when brought to the test of fact. The war of criminal aggression against the Filipinos, entailing an annual expense of many millions, has already cost more than any possible profit that could accrue from the entire Philippine trade for years to come. Furthermore, when trade is extended at the expense of liberty the price is always too high.

We are not opposed to territorial expansion when it takes in desirable territory which can be erected into states in the Union and whose people are willing and fit to become American citizens.

We favor expansion by every peaceful and legitimate means. But we are unalterably opposed to seizing or purchasing distant islands to be governed outside the constitution and whose people can never become citizens.

We are in favor of extending the republic's influence among the nations, but believe that influence should be extended, not by force and violence, but through the persuasive power of a high and honorable example.

The importance of old questions now pending before the American people is no wise diminished and the democratic party takes no backward step from its position on them, but the burning issue of imperialism growing out of the Spanish war involves the very existence of the republic and the destruction of our free institutions. We regard it as the paramount issue of the campaign.

The declaration in the republican platform adopted at the Philadelphia convention held in June, 1900, that the republican party "steadfastly adheres to the policy announced in the Monro doctrine," is manifestly insincere and deceptive. This profession is contradicted by the avowed policy of that party in opposition to the spirit of the Monroe doctrine to acquire and hold sovereignty over large areas of territory and large numbers of people in the western hemisphere. We insist on the strict maintenance of the Monroe doctrine and in all its integrity, both in letter and in spirit, as necessary to prevent the extension of European authority on this continent and as essential to our supremacy in American affairs. At the same time we declare that no American people shall ever be held by force by unwilling subjection to European authority.

We oppose militarism. It means conquest abroad and intimidation and oppression at home. It means the strong arm which has ever been fatal to free institutions. It is what millions of our citizens have fled from in Europe. It will impose upon our peace-loving people a large standing army and unnecessary burden of taxation and a constant menace to their liberties. A small standing army and a well disciplined state militia are amply sufficient in time of peace. This republic has no place for a vast military service and conscription.

The volunteer soldier is his country's best defender. The national guard of the United States should ever be cherished in the patriotic hearts of a free people. Such organizations are ever an element of strength and safety. For the first time in our history and coeval with the Philippine conquest has there been a wholesale departure from our time-honored system of volunteer organization. We denounce it as un-American, un-democratic and un-republican and as a subversion of the ancient and fixed principles of a free people.

Private monopolies are indefensible and intolerable. They destroy competition, control the price of all material and of the finished products. They lessen the employment of labor and arbitrarily fix the terms and conditions thereof, and deprive individual energy and small capital of their opportunity for betterment. They are the most efficient means yet devised for appropriating the fruits of industry to the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and unless their insatiate greed is checked all wealth will be aggregated in a few hands and the republic destroyed. The dishonest paltering with the trust evil by the republican party in state and national platforms is conclusive proof of the truth of the charge that trusts are the legitimate product of republican policies, that they are fostered by republican laws, and that they are protected by the republican administration in return for campaign subscriptions and political support.

We pledge the democratic party to an unceasing warfare in nation, state and city against private monopoly in every form. Existing laws against trusts must be enforced and more stringent ones must be enacted providing for publicity as to the affairs of corporations engaged in interstate commerce and requiring all corporations to show, before doing business outside of the state of their origin, that they have no water in their stock, and that they have not attempted and are not attempting to monopolize any branch of business or the destruction of any articles of merchandise, and the whole constitutional power of congress over inter-state commerce, the mails and all modes of inter-state communications shall be exercised by the enactment of comprehensive laws upon the subject of trusts. Tariff laws should be amended by putting the products of trusts upon the free list, to prevent monopoly under the plea of protection.

The failure of the present republican administration, with an absolute control over all the branches of the national government, to enact any legislation designed to prevent or even curtail the absorbing power of trusts and illegal combinations or to enforce the anti-trust laws already on the statute books proves the insincerity of the high sounding phrases of the republican platform. Corporations should be protected in all their rights and their legitimate interests should be respected, but any attempt by corporations to interfere with the public affairs of the people or to control the sovereignty which creates them should be forbidden under such penalties as will make such attempts impossible.

We condemn the Dingley tariff law as a trust-breeding measure, skillfully devised to give the few favors which they do not desire, and to place upon the many burdens which they should not bear. We favor such an enlargement of the scope of the inter-state commerce law as will enable the commission to protect individuals and communities from discrimination and the public from unjust and unfar transportation rates.

We reaffirm and endorse the principles of the national democratic platform adopted at Chicago in 1896, and we reiterate the demand of that platform for a financial system made by the American people for themselves which shall restore and maintain a bimetallic price level, and as part of such system the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

We denounce the currency bill enacted at the last session of congress as a step forward in the republican policy which aims to discredit the sovereign right of the national government to issue all money, whether coin or paper, and to bestow upon national banks the power to issue and control the volume of paper money for their own benefit. A permanent national bank currency, secured by goverament bonds, must have a permanent debt to rest upon, and if the bank currency is to increase with population and business, the debt must also increase. The republican currency scheme is therefore a scheme for fastening upon the taxpayers a perpetual and growing debt for the benefit of the banks. We are opposed to this private corporation paper circulated as money, but without legal tender qualities, and demand the retirement of the national bank notes as fast as this government paper or silver certificates can be substituted for them.

We favor an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of senators by direct vote of the people and we favor direct legislation wherever practicable. We are opposed to government by injunction; we denounce the black list and favor arbitration as a means of settling disputes between corporations and their employes. In the interest of American labor and the uplifting of the workingman as the corner-stone of the prosperity of our country, we recommend that congress create a department of labor, in charge of a secretary with a seat in the cabinet, believing that the elevation of American laborers will bring with it increased production and increased prosperity to our country at home and to commerce abroad.

We are proud of the courage and fidelity of the American soldiers and sailors in all our wars; we favor liberal pensions to them and their dependents and we reiterate the position taken in the Chicago platform of 1896 that the fact of enlistment and service shall be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment.

We favor the immediate construction, ownership and control of the Nicaragua canal by the United States, and we denounce the insincerity of the plank in the republican platform for an isthmian canal in face of the failure of the republican majority to pass the bill pending in congress. We condemn the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as a surrender of American rights and interests not to be tolerated by the American people.

We denounce the failure of the republican party to carry out its pledges to grant statehood to the territories of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma, and we promise the people of those territories immediate statehood, and home rule during their condition as territories., and we favor home rule and a territorial form of government for Alaska and Porto Rico.

We favor an intelligent system of improving the arid lands of the west, storing the waters for purposes of irrigation and the holding of such lands for settlers.

We favor the continuance and strict enforcement of the Chinese exclusion law and its application to the same classes of all Asiatic races.

Jefferson said: "Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none." We approve this wholesome doctrine and earnestly protest against the republican departure which has involved us in so-called world politics, including the diplomacy of Europe and the intrigue and land grabbing of Asia, and we especially condemn the ill-concealed republican alliance with England which must mean discrimination against other friendly nations and which has already stifled the nations, while liberty is being strangled in Africa.

Believing in the principles of self-government and rejecting, as did our forefathers, the claim of monarchy, we view with indignation the purpose of England to overwhelm with force the South African republics. Speaking as we do for the entire American nation except its republican officeholders, and for all free men everywhere, we extend our sympathies to the heroic burghers in their unequal struggle to maintain their liberty and independence.

We denounce the lavish appropriations of recent republican congresses which have kept taxes high and which threaten the perpetuation of the oppressive war levies. We oppose the accumulation of a surplus to be squandered in such barefaced frauds upon the taxpayers as the shipping subsidy bill, which, under the false pretense of prospering American shipbuilding, would put unearned millions into the pockets of favorite contributors to the republican campaign fund. We favor the reduction and speedy repeal of the war taxes and a return to the time-honored democratic policy of strict economy in governmental expenditures.

Believing that our most cherished institutions are in great peril, that the very existence of our constitutional government is at stake, and that the decision now to be rendered will determine whether or not our children are to enjoy those blessed privileges of free government which have made the United States great, prosperous and honored, we earnestly ask for the foregoing declaration of principles the hearty support of the liberty-loving American people, regardless of previous party affiliations.

Third Day's Proceedings.

Kansas City, July 7.—The democratic ticket was completed yesterday by the nomination of Adlai E. Stevenson for vice president. The nomination was made on the first ballot. The distinct triumph of the day in the way of a popular ovation was that accorded to Senator Hill. It was accompanied by a remarkable scene when Hill protested against being placed in nomination and then, finding his protest in vain, he strode to the platform and in tones which left no doubt of his sincerity earnestly besought the convention not to make him the nominee.

On the call for nominations Alabama yielded to Minnesota and the latter state presented its young champion of silver republicans and democracy—Charles A. Towne. The mention of his name was the signal for a flattering demonstration in his honor.

Meantime attention was being directed to an excited group massed in front of the New York section, with Hill as the vortex of a struggling throng of delegates. They pressed forward from all quarters of the hall, urging him to permit his name to be placed before the convention. The face of the New Yorker was a study as demands upon him came from all sides. He sat in the front row of delegates, with ex-Senator Murphy on his right and Judge Van Wyck on his left. A second seat away was Mr. Croker. Hill protested vociferously. Judge Van Wyck said Hill could not refuse. Mr. Murphy and Croker pleaded with Hill to obey the will of the convention and accept.

While the pleadings continued the call of Delaware was heard and Delaware yielded her place to New York. At this Senator Grady, the silver-tongued orator of New York, pushed through the densely packed aisles up to the platform. "In behalf of the united democracy of New York," shouted Grady, "I present as a candidate for vice president the name of David Bennett Hill."

The effect was electrical and a tidal wave of enthusiastic approval swept over the convention. Delegates stood on their chairs and waved frantically, not in a few scattered groups, but in solid phalanxes. Flags and standards were mingled in triumphal procession, while a roar as from Niagara pulsated through the great structure. Grady stood there waiting for the storm to subside. But as he waited the audience saw Hill push through the throng up to the platform.

When Hill could be heard he made due acknowledgment of the honor done him. "But I cannot, I must not, be the nominee of this convention," he declared with explosive emphasis. He was frequently interrupted with shouts of approval, but when he left the platform the delegates were firmly convinced that he was sincerely desirous of having his name withheld. It is probably this alone which prevented a nomination by acclamation then and there, for the convention was on the point of being carried off its feet.

It was soon apparent that with Hill out, Stevenson was a strong favorite. State after state seconded his nomination. Some of the devoted friends of Hill still maintained their allegiance to him and the delegations of New Jersey, Louisiana and some others seconded his nomination. A number of favorite sons also were placed in nomination, Maryland bringing forward Gov. John Walter Smith; Washington naming James Hamilton Lewis; North Carolina nominating Col. Julian Carr, and Ohio presenting the name of A. W. Patrick.

It was after 2 o'clock when the seconding speeches were concluded and the balloting began. As the roll was about to be called Mr. Lewis appeared on the platform and withdrew from the contest.

The vote was followed with intense interest. It was soon evident that Stevenson had a strong lead. At the close of the call he had 559½ votes, which, however, was not enough to nominate, the requisite two-thirds being 624. Hill had received 200 votes and Towne 89½. But before the announcement of the result, a delegate from Tennessee stood on his chair and announced: "Tennessee changes her 24 votes from Hill to Stevenson." That started the tide toward Stevenson.

Alabama changed to Stevenson, California did the same. North Carloina changed from Carr to Stevenson. Even New York finally announced its change from Hill to Stevenson. That ended it. Stevenson's nomination was assured, although for some time longer the various states continued to record their changes from Towne and other candidates to Stevenson. In the end the nomination was made unanimous and the convention adjourned.

The national committee of the democratic party met after the adjournment of the convention and organized. Senator Jones, who was not a member of the committee, remained outside until the preliminaries were over. Thomas Taggart, of Indiana, who had been mentioned as possible chairman, nominated Senator Jones for re-election and he received the unanimous vote.

The matter of selecting the executive committee was left to Chairman Jones, who will make the appointments after he has time for consideration. It is understood that many members of the last committee will be chosen. A committee composed of Messrs. Tillman, Johnson, Osborne and Wilson was appointed to confer with representatives of the populist and silver republican parties as to the best plan of campaign.

All the officials of the last national committee were re-elected. Ex-Gov. Stone, of Missouri, vice chairman; C. A. Walsh, secretary, and John I. Martin, of Missouri, sergeant-at-arms.

The Porte Promises to Pay.

London, July 7.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Express telegraphs that the answer promised by the porte on the subject of the indemnity claims by the United States is not forthcoming, but that semi-official assurances are given that the claims will be paid.

264654

Cameron County Press.

ESTABLISHED BY C. B. GOULD.

HENRY H. MULLIN,
Editor and Manager.

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Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year or for six or three months are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

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The Job department of the PRESS is complete, and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO Law Printing.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For President.
WILLIAM McKINLEY, of Ohio.
For Vice President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT, of New York.
For Auditor General,
EDMUND B. HARDENBERGH, of Wayne.
Congress-at-Large,
GALUSHA A. GROW, of Susquahanna.
ROBERT H. FOERDERER, of Philadelphia.
Congress,
JOSEPH C. SIBLEY, of Venango.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.
B. W. GREEN, Esq., Chairman.
A. C. BLUM, Esq., Secretary,

EDITORIAL MENTION.

The total gross earnings of railroads were $238,000,000 larger last year than in 1895.

‡ ‡

Sheep are worth more than twice as much this year in Utah as they were worth in 1895.

‡ ‡

Every corn-fed steer in Nebraska is now worth $12 to $16 more than in 1896. Farmers in that State will hardly vote for Democratic times again.

‡ ‡

The American claim to unrestricted facilities of trade in China was based on treaty rights, which were about to be ignored when our claim was made and secured.

‡ ‡

President McKinley urged that the duties to be levied under the Dingley tariff should "revive and increase manufacturers." This has been done, as our wage-earners well know.

‡ ‡

The carrying of our vastly increased foreign commerce benefits only foreign vessels, to which the American people pay over $200,000,000 each year in freight alone.

‡ ‡

Under the operation of the Wilson free trade tariff for revenue only, there was a deficit of $108,000,000 in thirty-five months. Under the Dingley tariff for protection there was a surplus of $46,000,000 in thirty-two months.

‡ ‡

Under this Administration, our farmers, merchants and manufacturers have been assured that the markets of China would be always open to them in equal competition with other nations.

‡ ‡

There is another kind who always pays when you present the bill, be it one or five years' subscription. You must go after it but it is always waiting for you.

‡ ‡

There some who pay on the street, never take a receipt, leaving it to the editor's honesty to give him proper credit. This man doesn't know exactly when his paper does expire, but he is good pay just the same.

‡ ‡

The increase in the foreign trade of the United States during the fiscal year just closed, as compared with the previous year, will probably aggregate over three hundred millions of dollars—by far the greatest in our history—and yet the proportion of our trade carried in American vessels was the lowest of any previous year.

‡ ‡

Nebraska hogs sold in Omaha, May 31st, at $4.50 per head more than on the same date four years ago, yet the World-Herald, Mr. Bryan's personal organ, which is published in Omaha, asserted very vigorously during the 1896 campaign that the prices of no farm products could advance without the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

‡ ‡

Since the 4th of March, 1897, Congress has authorized the construction of forty-nine ships, with a total displacement of 245,484 tons. This includes eight battleships of the first class; six armored cruisers of the first class; four monitors and nine protected cruisers. There have been completed and placed in commission, in the same time, a total of thirty-two vessels, with an aggregate displacement of 52,681 tons. This is an unexampled record, and it could only have been accomplished by a Republican Adminiatration.

Hon. Len. Taggart, of Emporium, in an open letter to the Independent of that place last week, criticises an article which recently appeared in this paper in reference to the Congressional conference of fourteen years ago, when McKean and Cameron counties were connected with Potter, Tioga, Lycoming and Sullivan in a Congressional district. We took the position in the article referred to, that Mr. Emery, McKean county's delegate, insisted upon the nomination from the beginning of the conference to the end and objected to his conferees voting for any other candidate if there was the ghost of a chance for the nomination of that candidate. In response to that statement Mr. Taggart says: "The facts in the case are that Hon. L. Emery, Jr., offered to end the contest by nominating Jos. Cochran on the first ballot at the time the convention convened in Emporium, and this offer remained open to the Judge until the end of the convention."

Mr. Taggart adds to his signature the words, "conferee of above referred to convention." The editor of the MINER was not a conferee in that convention and he must depend largely upon those who were and the files of this paper, for data in reference to it. One fact has recently come to his knowledge and that is that Mr. Cochran's candidacy was in the interest of Hon. Clay McCormick, the Lycoming candidate, that Mr. Cochran had no more idea of representing this district in Congress than he had of representing this country at the Court of St. James. Mr. Emery knew perfectly well and so did his conferees, that the voting now and then for Cochran was altogether perfunctory and cut no figure in the nomination of a congressman.

Mr. Taggart is one of the few men, professing to be Republicans, who met in Warren recently and nominated Mr. Emery for Congress. They represented no party and very few people. Their stock in trade is to overthrow the regular Republican organization of the 27th district. They will find when the votes are counted in November that there are less sore-heads in the district than they counted on and that their efforts have proven an ignominious failure.—McKean Miner.

Jolly Fourth Pic-nic.

The Fourth of July pic-nic held on the grounds of the Three Mile School house was a complete success.

The grounds had been prepared by the committee and shade trees were placed around the tables. The tables, seats and platform were put in readiness for the guests. At about nine o'clock jolly parties began to arrive. Mrs. Llewella Moore had kindly loaned her organ for the occasion and at intervals during the day all were entertained with choice selections by Miss Alice Lewis.

About the noon hour the good things which were hidden in baskets, etc., were placed on the tables and over a hundred persons feasted on the abundance of luxurious eatables

Those present from abroad were: Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Leggett and granddaughter, Messrs. Claude Lyons and Willis Gaskill, of West Creek; Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Taylor and children, Mrs. Swartwood, Miss Carrie Swartwood, Mrs. Pearl Hopple, Messrs. Claude Swartwood, Anson Swartwood, Beverly Housler, Frank Easterbrooks and Alex. McCauley, Emporium; Mrs. Lyman Lewis and son, Mrs. Vernie Lewis and children, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Lafayette Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Lewis and children, Miss Dessie Lewis, Miss Keefer, Mrs. Jos. Craven and children, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Newton, son and grand-daughter, Mrs. Bernice Moore, Miss Gertie Barton, Messrs. Murdic McNeal and Wm. Thompson, Rich Valley; Mr. Fred Reeves, Austin; Mr. D. C. Haines, Granere.

Dinner over ice cream was served to all. Then the company was seated within hearing distance from the platform where the entertainment of the day was executed. Many selections were rendered. Music was furnished by a quartette composed of Mrs. Llewella Moore, Miss Alice Lewis, Messrs. D. N. Chandler and Chas. Chadwick, Mrs. D. N. Chandler presiding at the organ. Mr. Chandler and Mr. Chadwick each rendered a solo, delighting their hearers. The songs all being patriotic received much applause. The young ladies decorated with the national colors looked charming.

The company in search of more amusement then retired to the dam, a half mile distant, to witness the tub races, etc. After an hour of enjoyment at this point the party returned to the grounds where the remainder of the day was spent amusing the children at the swing and in games. When evening came the company dispersed for their respective homes, with expressions of satisfaction with their outing.

OBSERVER,

An Epidemic of Diarrhoea.

Mr. A. Sanders, writing from Cocoanut Grove, Fla., says there has been quite an epidemic of diarrhoea there. He had a severe attack and was cured by four doses of Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says he also recommended it to others and they say it is the best medicine they ever used. For sale by L. Taggart. july

Letter From Nome.

DEAR ONES ALL:—

I'm writing this under difficulties, using for a writing desk a piece of wood, in our tent, by 11 o'clock p. m. sun light. Sun goes down at 11:30 p. m. and up again at 1:30 a. m. There is no night here at this time of year. This is a great sight, there being thirty to forty thousand people camping right here and more boats coming in every day. There is also about thirty to thirty-five thousand discouraged people. Hundreds of them are going back on the same boats they came on. The last three days there has been six suicides and yesterday two murders occured up in town. I guess people coming here must have had the erroneous idea that they could pick up gold on the streets.

We are not in the least discouraged yet. After we give it a month's trial and find nothing, then we may commence to feel blue. The last four days we have been building a boat and now have her finished and will pull out of here tomorrow night. We expect to go up the beach towards York anywhere from twenty to sixty miles. No doubt there is lots of gold here, but think most of the best has been taken. If we find a good place on the beach we will pitch our tent and work it. I have had a frightful cold, but am getting better now. I can tell you, though, this is a hard, a very hard proposition; one has to work like a horse, but it will be easier when we get our boat to carry our "stuff" in. Things are very cheap here; 25c to wink your eye, cup of coffee and sandwich one big dollar. We are independent of the robbers, as we have two months' provisions. We did, however, buy some bread and a *few* eggs; eggs are only $1.00 a doz.

For supper we had *fried potatoes*, bacon and eggs, bread and butter and coffee. We brought 10 pounds of butter with us from Seattle and it's immense. Amos Fenton is putting some finishing touches on the boat while I am boiling some beans. We have a fine stove, burns wood or oil; but we have been burning wood since here; there has been plenty of driftwood but it's getting scarce now. I went two miles to get a load today. Oil is $1.00 a gallon. The price of things is bound to come down, as they are unloading tons upon tons of freight here.

The lumber for our boat cost $20.00; could get the same in Emporium for about $1.50. We had a man help us one day with our boat, he only charged $1.50 per hour. Many people are discouraged, as they came here to work, and there is no work to be done except for carpenters.

I am going to bed soon and I suppose you are thinking of getting up as it is 6 a. m., there now. The weather here is not bad. It has rained two days since we landed; the other days the sun has been shining, but the wind is cold. I wonder if father's garden is as nice as the one I had last year. How is Master Lloyd and all the children? How I would like to drop in and see you all.

Remember me to Major Jessop. With love to all. How is the League coming on?

Well, we are off tomorrow for the yellow stuff.

Good night,

W. P. LLOYD.

Nome City, Alaska, June 20, 1900.

Letter from N. Seger.

EDITOR OF PRESS:—

I promised to write you and will do so now. I arrived at Paris, June 22d, on Steamer "Pretoria," via Cherbourg. This is a handsome boat, being 585 feet long, sixty feet wide. There were 350 first-class, 120 second-class and about one thousand sterage passengers on board, also heavily loaded with freight and a large number of horses. A Buffalo shipped for Paris died on the ocean. The fare on board was good. The last evening before landing all passengers assembled in the dining room. When all were seated the electric lights were shut off until the waiters, sixty in number, appeared in the dining room carrying ice cream when the fancy electric lights were flashed on the large gathering. It was a beautiful sight. I have seen some of the Exposition, will see more to-day and to-morrow. I leave here in a couple of days for Germany, to visit my old home and will return to Paris again. I shall be glad to get home again—there is no place like home. I will return to United States as soon as the notion strikes me. Am well and enjoying myself, only there is too much French to understand when you can't talk it.

Respectfully,

N. SEGER.

Paris, June 22, 1900.

Council Proceedings.

Regular meeting Borough Council, July 2d, 1900.

Present:—Messrs. Strayer, Burke, Howard, Catlin, Schweikart, Lloyd, Murry and Murphy.

Absent:—Mr. Shaffer.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Moved by Mr. Howard, seconded by Mr. Burke, that the matter of Hackenberg & Thomas building on Fifth street, near Pine street be refered to Borough solicitor with query of whether we may and should charge rental for Borough property occupied by said building. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Catlin, seconded by Mr. Burke, that property owners on south side of Fifth street be notified to move fences, barns and outbuildings from borough streets within four months or the same would be moved at their expense. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Burke, seconded by Mr. Howard, that street commissioner be instructed to build a crossing across Walnut street from the Holbrook property to lands of the Emporium Machine Co. Carried.

On motion by Mr. Howard, seconded by Mr. Lloyd, the following bills were ordered paid:

Chas. Vogt,	drying hose	$ 1 00
R. Cavanaugh,	" "	1 00
M. Mulcahey,	" "	1 00
A. Robinson,	" "	1 00
Thos. Cavanaugh,	work on street	2 25
Wm. Snyder,	" "	7 35
Thos. Smith,	" "	6 35
Jas. Haviland,	" " team,	10 00
Ralph Hemphill,	" "	3 60
Orvis Hemphill,	" "	3 00
Dan Downey,	" "	80
S. S. Hacket, invoice, lumber,		22 88
Philadelphia & Erie Land Co., bal. on lot,		175 00

Moved by Mr. Howard, seconded by Mr. Lloyd, that Secretary of Council notify Tax Collector, that all taxes for 1897 and 1898 must be paid in before Sept. 1st, 1900. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Howard, seconded by Mr. Lloyd, that President of Council, the Secretary and Mr. Howard be appointed to confer with County Commissioners and ascertain if they will pay a man fifteen dollars ($15.00) per month provided borough will pay him $35.00 per month for services as Policeman and County Detective. The ayes and nays were called as follows:

Ayes:—Messrs. Strayer, Burke, Howard, Schweikart, Lloyd, Murry, Murphy,.. 7
Nays:—Mr. Catlin,..... 1

Motion declared carried.

Moved by Mr. Howard, seconded br Mr. Lloyd, that authority be given the Burgess to join with the President of Council in engaging such special policeman as may be necessary for July 3rd, 4th and 5th. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Howard, seconded by Mr. Lloyd, that Citizens Hose Co. be given permission to erect a flag pole at the junction of Third street and Allegheny Ave., under the supervision of the Street Commissioner. Carried.

On motion the Council then adjourned.

C. JAY GOODNOUGH, Sec'y.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Manila Letter.

NUEVA CACERES, P. I., April 11, 1900.

MRS. CHAS. ROSS,
Buckwalter, Pa.

DEAR AUNT:—Your request through Bro. Ed. for a letter has reached me and I will try to comply with the esteemed request. It is a hard matter to find a subject of interest to you, but one which I think will most likely interest you is that of our trip, which I will briefly outline, from home to Manila, with a few sights en route, and a short sketch of Army life. Also describe its people, customs, fruits and climate.

I left home Aug. 4th, enlisted at Williamsport Aug. 5th, 1899, was sent to Harrisburg, then to Columbia Barracks, Columbus, Ohio, and stopped there nearly two weeks and then went across continent to the Presidio Barracks, San Francisco Cal., and was there long enough to explore the world-famous city with its China town. It's a sight worth seeing but far behind some I have since seen. On Sept. 2d we went on board the U. S. army transport "Warren." We left on Sept. 3d at 1 o'clock, a. m., and my first awakening on board a ship was out on the briny ocean thirty miles from land, thus leaving my home, my native land while asleep and unconscious of my surroundings.

For nineteen days and nights the good ship went on her way without a sight of land, two days in a terrible storm. On the 22d land was sighted and Sept. 23d we were lying in the beautiful harbor of Yokohoma, Japan, where we were anchored two days loading coal, during which time I spent running around on shore. One day I went out to the Capital of Japan, Tokio or Yeddo, eighteen miles journey, or two hours ride on a cute little railroad running from Yokohoma to Yeddo then to Nagasaki on the west coast, the only railroad in Japan. The Capitol is a city of over a million people, built on the tops of seventy hills. Its one-story, thatched roof buildings look, at a distance, like a field of toad stools; the fifteen hundred church steeples look like so many straws sticking up through the toad stools. This was my first impression of Japan's Capital. They are queer people, small, but very active on their feet. One thing particularly noticeable in Japan is that there are never any beggars. The women running around look like little girls and wear their hair neatly done up in a knot on top of their heads. Japan is exquisitely beautiful in its entirety. Green fields of rice and tea, and flowers everywhere.

We left Japan after passing through the inland sea and stopping at Nagasaki and proceeded on to Manila, arriving there on Oct. 5, 1899, at 11 p. m., and our first night's sleep on Manila soil was on the "real thing"—the ground. On the 6th we were martialed out of the walled city and divided into companies. I joined the artillery, and on the 7th of Oct. was sent forty miles north by rail, to San Fernando where my battery was stationed. On the 10th we marched north, passing through Mexico, Santa Anna, and had a fight at Arayat on the 12th, another at San Isidro on the 19th, and at Santa Rosa on the 29th. Bullets whistled close and I had many narrow escapes. We kept on the northern march, fighting our way until we reached Began and Lewog, the latter town is at the norte-west end of the island over 200 miles from Manila. We marched over 300 miles all through the rainy season with mud and water nearly waist deep all the time. There we stayed until the 1st of January when we marched back to Dagupan and there took the train for Manila, arriving on Jan. 3d, 1900. Here we received our pay and on the 6th started south through Cavite Province, had a fight at Innes and stopped at Dos Merenes. Feb. 1st we were ordered to move back into Manila, where we remained until Feb. 14th, when we left on transport for the Southern end of the island, arriving here on the 28th, and had an all day fight with niggers with bows and arrows, and have been quartered here ever since with the exception of a trip into the interior for 12 days from the 15th to 27th. On the 19th, ult., we had two fights at Palanka, and on the 20th we had six hot fights within ten hours; captured many prisoners and guns and killed many more. One fourteen pound shell shot from the gun I am with killed 39 Insurrectors at Camalaiga on March 20th. We went on to Legaspi, returning the same way, and on the 22d had two more short fights. Since then we have done nothing but represent and scorch in the sun. We have fine quarters in a large building. I have a fine, large canopy topped mahogany bed to sleep in as also have others of my comrades.

Last Sunday a soldier of the 45th infantry had his head completely cut off by a bolo man. The bolo men are more dreaded than any others. They slip upon a person through the long grass or in the night and bolo you. The Bolo is a large curved knife very heavy and sharp, about two feet long. Sometimes as many as two hundred go together, a band stealing and killing.

The climate here has been warm all the time since the rainy season. The wet season begins about the middle of May and lasts until the middle of November, during which time it rains almost constantly, all the low lands being inundated by about two feet of water. Mud, of course, is plentiful and drinking water very poor and warm.

Tropical fruits abound and can be had for the asking, such as bananas, pine-apples, cocoanuts, puppois, bread-fruit, mangols and guavos. Sweet potatoes, onions and cucumbers are found in some places, they having been brought here by the Spaniards. The people here is a mixture of nationalities, and about every nation is represented. The religion is strictly Catholic, and churches are found in every town and built of stone, some of which are finished off inside far more beautiful than our American churches.

The people here live mostly on rice and fish, and many of them have fine houses, horses and carriages and money to burn. All smoke cigarettes, men, women and children. Bamboo is the principal wood used although many expensive woods grow here, and money is plenty.

Your Nephew,

A. B. BELDIN,
G. 37 Mt. Artillery.

Emporium School Board.

Called meeting of Emporium School Board met at City Hall, Thursday evening, June 28, 1900. Present—L. K. Huntington, F. P. Rentz, J. D. Marshall, B. Egan and W. S. Walker. Absent—T. F. Moore.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Moved by Mr. B. Egan that we observe the same order of business as last year, being the one laid down in school law. Motion carried.

Prof. Stauffer was present and presented his resignation, which was accepted with regrets.

B. Egan offered the following resolution which was adopted unanimously:

WHEREAS, Prof. H. F. Stauffer has resigned the principalship of our borough schools, having been elected to a similar position in the public schools of Millville, N. J., and

WHEREAS, his departure from among us is viewed with undisguised regret and is felt to be an unmitigated misfortune by all the patrons of our schools. Therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow to his decision thus to leave us believing it to be an opportune opening to a larger field of usefullness, we cannot repress the feeling of sorrow that instinctively steals over our hearts at the separation about to ensue.

Resolved, That we have found Prof. Stauffer to be a thorough scholor, a highly successful instructor, a wise disciplinarian and an efficient organizer.

Resolved, That the entire community is laid under lasting obligation to him for his constant toil and active interest in our behalf of the cause of popular education and by reason of which our schools have been brought to a standard of excellence never before attained and which have placed them abreast of the best in the land.

Resolved, That Prof. Stauffer has proved himself to be a true man, a true christian gentleman by whose tact, industry and words of counsel and wisdom as an educator he has endeared himself to all and especially to the hearts of the young people by whom he will ever be remembered with gratitude, appreciation and effection.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be handed to Prof Stauffer and that they be published in the CAMERON COUNTY PRESS and Independent.

Resignation of Miss Mary Robinson was read and accepted.

Moved by Mr. B. Egan that the applications, etc., of teachers be laid on the table until a full board meeting. Motion carried.

No further business appearing board adjourned.

W. S. WALKER, Secy.

Stated meeting of Emporium School Board met at City Hall, July 2, 1900. Present—L. K. Huntington, B. Egan, J. D. Marshall, F. P. Rentz and W. S. Walker. Absent—T. F. Moore.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Moved by W. S. Walker that the rooms in tower building be kalsomined. Motion carried.

Bill, F. G. Judd & Co., $10.00 for renewing insurance was read and ordered paid.

Prof. Call P. Bastian of Muncy, was elected Principal for one year at a salary of $900.00, receiving the following votes: F. P. Rentz, J. D. Marshall, B. Egan, L. K. Huntington and W. S. Walker.

Miss Nettie Moore was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Mary Robinson, (at a salary of $32.50 per month) receiving the following votes: F. P. Rentz, J. D. Marshall, B. Egan L. K. Huntington and W. S. Walker.

On motion of F. P. Rentz the Janitor was authorized to commence cleaning school rooms no later than Aug. 1, at the same compensation as last year—$35.00. Motion carried.

Moved by B. Egan that we open schools Sept. 3rd. Motion carried.

Motion made by W. S. Walker that the old unused seats that are in the lower building be placed in the Catholic and Newton cemeteries for convenience of visitors. Motion Carried.

On motion the board adjourned to the call of the chair.

W. S. WALKER, Secy.

Shippen School Board.

Regular meeting Shippen School Board, July 7, 1900, held in the new school building at Plank Road. All members present.

Petition for new school house on Bryan Hill by L. W. Spence. Moved and seconded that said petition be laid over. Carried.

Bids received for wood for the several schools. Written bid from David Toner to furnish Beechwood and Truman schools with good hardwood, length 16 in., well seasoned and delivered ready for use at $1.50 per cord.

Moved by Mr. Ostrum, seconded by Mr. Dixon that we accept of Toner's bid for ten cords of hardwood and two cords of kindling wood at Beechwood school house and the same amount at Truman school. Carried.

Moved by Mr. B. L. Spence and seconded that J. W. Lewis furnish five cords of good hard wood and two cords dry kindling, 20 inches in length at $2.00 per cord, to be delivered to the three Mile school, by Sept 1st, 1900. Carried.

Moved by Mr. L. W. Spence, seconded by Mr. Peters that Owen Dininey furnish ten cords of good hardwood and two cords of dry kindling, 20 inches in length, at $1.75 per cord, to be delivered to West Creek school by Sept 1st, 1900. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Dixon, seconded by Mr. B. L. Spence that Wilber Lewis furnish eight cords of good hardwood and two cords dry kindling, 20 inches in length, at $2.00 per cord and to be delivered at Elk Lick school by Sept. 1st, 1900. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Dixon, seconded by Mr. B. L. Spence, that N. S. Cutler furnish eight cords of good hardwood and two cords dry pine, 20 inches in length, delivered at Sweesy school by Sept. 1, 1900 at $2.00 per cord. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Dixon, seconded by Mr. Ostrum, that Chas. King furnish eight cords good hardwood and two cords dry kindling, 20 inches in length, at $2.00 per cord, to be delivered at Clear Creek school by Sept. 1st, 1900. Carried.

Moved by Mr. L. W. Spence, seconded by Mr. Peters that Oscar Reed furnish ten cords of hardwood and two cords dry kindling, 20 inches in length to the Howard school and the same amount at More Hill school at $1.50 per cord, delivered by Sept. 1st, 1900. Carried.

Moved and seconded that school board hold a private session to select teachers. Carried.

The following teachers were selected for the different schools:

William Leavitt, More Hill; Coral Legget, Howard; Katie Cummings, Four Mile, No1.; Blanch Ludlum and Gertrude Germond, Plank Road; Alda O. Carter, Sweesy; May Moon, Elk Lick; Anna A. Evers, Clear Creek; Hattie Russel, Beechwood; Bertha Gregory, West Creek; Geo. Leavitt, Three Mile; Susan M. Chadwick, Shippen; Alice Lewis, Truman; Anna Cleary, Four Mile, No. 2.

Moved by Mr. Dixon, seconded by Mr. Peters that we pay teachers $30 per month. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Dixon, seconded by Mr. B. L. Spence, that Charles King clean, whitewash and disinfect outhouses at the different schools for $1.00 each. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Ostrum, seconded by Mr. Dixon, that Mr. Blumle attend to getting closets in new school building set in order and necessary repairing done. Carried.

Moved and seconded that all unfinished business be laid over until next meeting. Carried.

Committee appointed to see what supplies are needed and order same: N. A. Ostrum, G. T. Dixon, F. X. Blumle.

N. A. OSTRUM, Secy.

Reward.

We, the undersigned druggists, offer a reward of 50 cents to any person who purchases of us, two 25 cent boxes of Baxter's Mandraks Bitters Tablets, if it fails to cure constipation, biliousness, sick-headache, jaundice, loss of appetite, sour stomach, dyspepsia, liver complaint, or any of the diseases for which it is recommended. Price 25 cents for either tablets or liquid. We will also refund the money on one package of either if it fails to give satisfaction. L. Taggart. R. C. Dodson. 34-25ly

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of ELIAS PETERS, deceased.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate of Elias Peters, late of Shippen township, Cameron county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to William L. Thomas, residing in said township, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands, will make known the same without delay.

WILLIAM L. THOMAS,
Administrator.

GREEN & SHAFFER,
Solicitors.
Emporium, Pa., June 25th, 1900.—n18-6t.

CHARTER NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania on Wednesday, the 18th day of July, A. D., 1900, by Joseph Kaye, Geo. J. LaBar, U. A. Palmer, Jos. J. Lingle and D. W. Felt, under the act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29th, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called KEYSTONE POWDER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, the character and object of which is the manufacture of dynamite, gun powder, blasting powder and other explosives of like nature and the apparatus and materials for exploding the same, and for the purposes to have, possess, and enjoy all the rights, benefits, and privileges of said Act of Assembly and supplements thereto.

JOSEPH KAYE,
GEO. J. LABAR,
U. A. PALMER,
JOS. J. LINGLE,
D. W. FELT.

17-4t

Financial Statement of the Shippen Township School District, for the Year Ending June 4, 1900.

LIABILITIES.

Bonded indebtedness,	$3,500 00	
Balance due I. H. Leggett,	21 51	
		$3,521 51

ASSETS.

Balance in hands of Treasurer,	$2,134 95	
Due from P. S. Culver, Coll.	1,109 09	
Due from L. Lockwood, Coll....	858 62	
Due from Taxes on unseated lands	582 53	
Taxes of 1900.	3,757 50	
Value of real estate,	6,300 00	
Value of personal property....	1,000 00	
		$15,742 69
Assets in excess of liabilities		12,221 18
Valuation for 1900, (seated),..	$88,140 00	
Valuation for 1900 (unseated)..	146,704 00	
		$234,844 00

Bonds are due June 1st, 1909, payable at option of District at any time after June 1st, 1901. Draw 5 per cent. interest.

We the undegsigned Auditors of Shippen township, hereby certify the above statement to be true. Witness our hands this 30th day of June, 1900.

C. R. KLINE,
CHAS. KING,
Auditors of Shippen Township.

Business Cards.

B. W. GREEN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Emporium, Pa.
A business relating to estate, collections, real estates, Orphan's Court and general law business will receive prompt attention. 42-1y.

J. C. JOHNSON, J. P. MCNARNEY, JOHNSON & MCNARNEY, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, EMPORIUM, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business en rusted to them. 16-1y.

MICHAEL BRENNAN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Collections promptly attended to. Real estate and pension claim agent, 35-1y. Emporium, Pa.

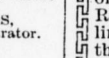
F. D. LEET, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW and INSURANCE AG'T. EMPORIUM, PA
TO LAND OWNERS AND OTHERS IN CAMERON AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.
I have numerous calls for hemlock and hardwood timber lands, also stumpage &c., and parties desiring either to buy or sell will do well to call on me. F. D. LEET.

CITY HOTEL, WM. MCGEE, PROPRIETOR, Emporium, Pa.
Having again taken possession of this old and popular house I solicit a share of the public patronage. The house is newly furnished and is one of the best appointed hotels in Cameron county. 30-1y.

THE NOVELTY RESTAURANT, (Opposite Post Office,) Emporium, Pa.
WILLIAM MCDONALD, Proprietor.
I take pleasure in informing the public that I have purchased the old and popular Novelty Restaurant, located on Fourth street. It will be my endeavor to serve the public in a manner that shall meet with their approbation. Give me a call. Meals and luncheon served at all hours. no27-1yr Wm. McDONALD.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, THOS. J. LYSETT, PROPRIETOR
Near Buffalo Depot, Emporium, Pa.
This new and commodious hotel is now opened for the accommodation of the public. New in all its appointments, every attention will be paid to the guests patronizing this hotel. 27-17-1y

MAY GOULD, TEACHER OF PIANO, HARMONY AND THEORY, Also dealer in all the Popular Sheet Music, Emporium, Pa.
Scholars taught either at my home on Sixth street or at the homes of the pupils. Out of town scholars will be given dates at my rooms in this place.

F. C. RIECK, D. D. S., DENTIST.
Office over Taggart's Drug Store, Emporium, Pa.

Gas and other local anaesthetics administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
SPECIALTY:—Preservation of natural teeth, including Crown and Bridge Work.
I will visit Driftwood the first Tuesday, and Sinnemahoning the third Wednesday of each month.

AFTER THE BATTLE

Some are found bleeding and sore, while others have a fit of the blues. Now if there should be any so unfortunate as to suffer from the effects of accidents we have the Balm for their pains and aches, let it be either for man or beast.

Our liniment and powders for horses or cattle are always the best.

Our medicines are pure and always get there. The prices are right, too.

Our patent medicine department is supplied with all the standard remedies and we can supply your on short notice.

Our toilet and fancy goods department we keep up to the times.

Our Prescription department receives our closest attention and all calls answered day or night. Just touch the button. In fact we are here to do business and serve the public.

M. - A. - ROCKWELL,
THE PHARMACIST,

$500 Reward.

The above Reward will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who placed iron and slabs on the track of the Emporium & Rich Valley R. R., near the east line of Franklin Housler's farm, on the evening of Nov. 21st, 1891.

HENRY AUCHU,
38-tf President.

An Old, Reliable Institution of Learning.

ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Founded in 1815.
Good Traditions. A Strong Faculty. Unsurpassed Location. Reasonable Expenses.
FALL TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER 18TH.
Catalogue and full information sent free of charge to any address on application to
President Crawford,
Meadville, Pa.
85 Years of Faithful and Successful Service.

The PRESS, one year $1.50.

EMPORIUM
MILLING COMPANY.

PRICE LIST.
Emporium, Pa., June 25, 1900.

NEMO PHILA, per 100	$1 30
Graham, "	65
Rye "	65
Buckwheat, "	
Patent Meal, "	45
Coarse Meal, per 100,	1 10
Chop Feed, "	1 10
White Middlings, "	1 10
Bran, "	1 10
Corn, per bushel,	60
White Oats, per bushel,	40
Choice Clover Seed, Choice Timothy Seed, Choice Millet Seed, Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass,	At Market Prices.

R. C. DODSON,
—THE—
Druggist,
EMPORIUM, PA.

IS LOCATED IN THE CORNER STORE.
At Fourth and Chestnut Sts..

Don't be deceived by the flattery of faikers. Go to Dodson's and get your remedies, for he is here to stay, whereas the traveling physic vendor, even to-morrow, will be miles away, never perhaps, to return.

Patronize home institutions and if you have a "kick coming" you know where to go to have it.

Careful attention given prescriptions and family recipes.

R. C. DODSON.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Contributions invited. That which you would like to see in this department, let us know by post a card, or letter, personally.

Prof. Suhrie, of St. Marys, was in town last Friday.

John E.Smith and wife were visiting in town on Friday.

Bert Olmsted is visiting at Chautauqua Lake this week.

Mrs. Geo. Guinn is visiting her mother at Williamsport.

Lyman Wiley came home last week to see how things are looking.

Hon. L. Taggart and daughter Flossie, visited Williamsport, on Monday.

Mrs. Alex. McInnes and son Paul, visited the former's parents at Bradford over the Fourth.

Miss Nellie Clare, of Buffalo, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Clare, at Cameron.

Mrs. Guy Bonham and children have been visiting relatives and friends in town the past two weeks.

Mrs. Schriever, of Kane, mother of J. B. Schriever, visited Joshua Bair and family at this place last week.

John Day returned on Tuesday, July 3, from a trip to New York city, Brooklyn and other eastern cities.

Geo. Beattie returned on Saturday morning from Philadelphia where he took in the sights for several hours.

John F. Lewis, of Shippen, visited in town for several days last week. He wil read the PRESS in the future.

John Bauer is rejoicing over the arrival of that girl baby which made its appearance at his home, last week.

Mr. Harry Morehouse, of Pittsburg, spent the Fourth with his family at this place, guest of N. Seger and family.

Mr. M. H. Close and wife, of Brownbrook, N. J., visited his brother E. F. Close and family at this place the past week.

Geo. Pepper and wife and Mrs. Wm. Knickerbocker returned on Saturday evening from visiting York State friends.

M. J. Logue, of First Fork, was a welcome PRESS visitor last week, accompanied by Mr. Wash. Mahan, of Sizerville.

Mrs. John Montgomery was called to Austin last Saturday on account of the serious illness of her son-in-law, Daniel Benton.

Misses Edith and Hazel Trotter, of New York city, are guests of Mr. Thos. Trotter and wife, at this place, and will spend the summer here.

Mr. Harry Irvin and Miss Tillie Coppersmith, of Freeport, who visited Mr. F. S. Coppersmith and family, at this place, several weeks, returned home last week.

L. W. Spence, of Moore Hill, has gone to the University Hospital, at Philadelphia, for medical treatment. We as well as all his friends, hope he may receive some relief.

Miss Minnie Morse visited Sterling Run friends over Sunday.

Miss Cora Barker is visiting at Williamsport and Eagles Mere.

Edward White and bride have returned from their wedding tour.

Mr. Jessop, of Dundee, N. Y., is guest of relatives in Emporium.

Miss Bessie Calkins of Mt. Jewett is visiting B. W. Green and family.

Mr. D. K. Martin was a welcome caller at the PRESS office last Friday.

Miss Louise Bonham left this morning on a visit to relatives in New York.

Mrs. Josiah Howard and company are visiting at Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

Mr. Noble Watson, of Davis, W. Va., visited his wife at this place the past week.

Jno. W. Greenoe, of Ridgway, is employed as clerk at tannery office at this place.

Mr. Chas. Gleason and wife, and a lady friend, called on Emporium friends Tuesday evening.

Miss Mary Boutain has received a large number of photographic views of Alaska gold fields.

Thos. McCaslin, son of Rev. McCaslin, left last week for Cleveland, where he secures employment.

Miss May Holbrook visited at Johnsonburg for several days last week, guest of Mrs. Theo. Hudson.

Sylvester Beldin was down from Moore Hill yesterday and pushed the date on his PRESS away ahead.

Mrs. William Beattie and children, came down from Berganot, Elk county and visited Mrs. John Beattie over the Fourth.

Hon. Cadwallader Biddle, of Philadelphia, Secretary of State Board of Public Charities, was in Emporium on Tuesday.

Hon. J. C. Johnson visited Chautauqua Lake last Friday, accompanied by his son Fred who will remain there during the season.

Mrs. Walter Jackson and children, of Wilmington, N. C., are guests of Mrs. J's parents, H. C. Olmsted and wife on West Fourth street.

Mrs. J. C. Bonham is visiting her husband at Franklin, Pa., where the Judge has been engaged in business during the past two years.

Miss Hattie Russell leaves tomorrow morning for Kushequa, McKean county, where she will visit with her sister, Mrs. E. I. Smith, some weeks.

Mr. E. G. Coleman, of the Climax Powder Company, was confined to his home the first of the week with a severe cold. We are glad to see him out again.

Miss Carrie Hillyard and brothers Edward and Bert. were called to Watsontown yesterday on account of the death of their grandmother.

County Treasurer C. M. Thomas, who has been on the sick list for some days, was out for the first time yesterday. Mr. Thomas is not at all well.

Mrs. S. T. Howard, accompanied by her son and daughter, Master Godfrey and Miss Marcia after spending several days with Mrs. M. A. Rockwell have returned to Williamsport.

Miss Nellie Morrissey and Mrs. Harry Steele and daughter, of Kane, and Mrs. W. F. Sater, of Tacoma, Wash., are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs Jas. Morrissey, at this place.

John F. Parsons and W. A. Dalrymple have returned from Kansas City. Of course they enjoyed the sport. The former gentleman acted as alternate delegate for W. J. Breene.

Ralph Williams was up from First Fork, Monday. . . . Miss Sibyl Weed, who has been in Emporium for a number of months, returned to her home in this borough, Friday.—Austin Republican.

James Mundy came over from Wharton on Monday to visit Emporium friends. He informs the PRESS of the death of his brother Philip, which occurred about two months ago at Cincinnati.

Ray B. White, formerly an employee of this office, writes under date of July 2nd from Portland, Oregon, to Rev. J. M. Robertson in which he states the report of his death has greatly annoyed him. He is well and has been in excellent health ever since he arrived in Oregon. How the report was started is a mystery.

Hon. C. A. Mayer, accompanied by his daughters Miss H. E. Mayer, of Lock Haven, and Mrs. Jas. B. Coryell and son, of Philadelphia, also Mrs. J. G. Reading, of Williamsport, and Mrs. M. McCormick, of Lancaster, Pa., stopped at the Warner House yesterday. The Judge transacted some legal business after which the entire party started on a trip up the Lakes to Duluth.

Fritz. J. Frank, of Chicago, came to Emporium several days ago and passed Sabbath with his mother and Mr. B W. Green and wife. Fritz has grown to be a handsome man, and few of his former Emporium friends recognized him as the son of former Prothonotary J. W. Frank. We are pleased to learn that the gentleman enjoys excellent health and is western representative of the Collier Magazine at Chicago, at a handsome salary.

Mrs. E. M. Hurteau has returned to Emporium, after an absence of several months at Bolivar, N. Y.

Mrs. John M. Gillon, of Philadelphia came up last week to spend a few days with Dr. Smith and wife, at this place.

Mr. Geo. P. Jones and bride returned yesterday morning on the flyer from their honeymoon tour to Boston, New York City, Brooklyn and other eastern cities.

Ex-County Commissioner C. W. Beldin, of Sinnemahoning, was transacted business in Emporium to-day. Of course our old friend called to see the PRESS.

Miss Ruth Mi[illegible]k, of Ridgway and Miss Carrie Hilyard, of Watsontown, two very charming young ladies, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Auchu and family, last Friday and Saturday.

J. D. Bell celebrated the Fourth with a clear conscience and has been happy and contented ever since. He called on the printer and now r[illegible]s his own paper. There are others that might follow.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Logue, an aged couple, who live on the East Branch, and daughter Mrs. Tillie Ross, of Wharton, visited in Emporium among friends and relatives last week, guests of N. J. Swartz and wife.

J. P. McNarney appeared at his office last Tuesday morning, after being confined to his residence two weeks, caring for his sick son. "Mac" says it is not very pleasant to be quarantined and does not itch for more of it.

The families of F. P. Rentz and A. C. Blum will spend [illegible] weeks on Moore Hill, having rented the Wade Spence house. The husbands will visit their families every Sunday and attend Sabbath school regularly. Of course (the men) would not think of going near the trout streams. At least Rentz says they will not.

Miss Fleming of Emporium was the the guest of Miss Katie Fry last week. ....Percy Fry, of Emporium, visited his parents Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Fry in this city on Wednesday....Miss Alma Smith, of Driftwood, was the guest of Miss Dortha Jacklin this week..... Geo. A. Walker, Jr., of Emporium, one of the leading base ball enthusiasts in this section, was seen among the bleachers Wednesday.....The Rev. Fathers Cosgrove, of Smethport, Mackin of Kinney, Downey of Emporium and Broidy of Startwell, were in town assisting Father Becker during the Forty Hours.—Port Allegany Reporter.

Dr. H. W. Good, of Philadelphia, came to Emporium July 4th to spend the week with our friends John J. Hinkle and wife, returning to the Quaker City last Sunday evening, accompanied by Mr. Hinkle. Both gentlemen enjoyed their outing in Cameron county and returned to their work well pleased with Emporium. While Mr. Hinkle "is one of us," Dr. Good came to our town a perfect stranger to all, except a few friends, and expressed himself as delighted with our kind, hospitable people and grand scenery. We hope the Dr. may return to Emporium at some future date and no doubt "Farmer Hinkle" will see that he does.

J. A. Johnston, wife and son Lloyd, spent their July vacation at Buffalo, Depew and Niagara Falls, and report an enjoyable trip. The towns of Depew and Lancaster and surrounding lands are a veritable flower garden, so charming that the eye could never tire looking upon its exquisite beauty. The posessions of the Depew Land Improvement Co., of which Mr. S. Q. Mingle is General Manager, deserves notice for the extreme beauty it portrays, and the management for its admirable tact and good taste. Not a stick, stone or any unsightly thing is allowed to present itself to view, little clusters of grass along the streets are taken up by the roots and carted away as fast as they appear. It would be a delight to describe the whole scope of those towns and intervening section to Buffalo but space will not permit it this week.

Coal Crusher.

The Emporium Furnace Co., have commenced crushing coal at the company's works near Canoe Run. The coke ovens have been fired and a thorough test will be made to ascertain whether the coal will properly coke. The company are greatly encouraged and recently one of the owners exclaimed "when we get the coke ovens in operation the Emporium Furnace will make iron 'until the cows come home.'" The improvements being made at the plant in this place will increase very materially the output of iron.

Mortuary Report for Six Months, Ending June 30, 1900.

There occurred in the borough of Emporium during the first six months of the year ten deaths, from the following causes: Pneumonia, 3; accidents, 2 (one from asphyxia by gas and one from a fall); acute indigestion, 1; heart disease, 1; atelectasis, 1; congestion of lungs, 1; typhoid-pneumonia, 1. No deaths were reported during the months of February and June.

ALBRA W. BAKER,
Health Officer.

July 10, 1900.

Railroad Rumors Galore.

Numerous railroad rumers are in circulation, all intended to benefit Emporium. When the PRESS secures reliable information we shall give our readers the same.

Our Population.

The population of Emporium over last census has increased about 20 per cent. giving our town about 2,500 population. Counting Sixth street extension, tannery row and Wiley's addition, all cut off by the township line, we can safely estimate our population at 3,000.

The New Principal.

Prof. Call P. Bastian, of Muncy, Pa., our readers will see by the minutes of the school board published in another column, has been elected principal of the Emporium schools. The gentleman comes highly recommended and we hope may continue the present efficient standard of our sceools.

Mrs. E. O. Bardwell Improved.

Dr. Bardwell informs the PRESS this morning that Dr. Mann has consented to have Mrs. Bardwell brought to Emporium on Monday. This will be cheerful news to Mrs. Bardwell's many friends. Unless his wife's condition shall change for the worse, Dr. Bardwell bring her home on Monday evening.

A Chance Acquaintance.

The most beautiful piece of color which Maud Humphrey has attempted has been secured by the great "Philadelphia Sunday Press," and copies will be given free to every reader of the issue of next Sunday, July 15. For delicacy of shading and beauty in every particular this picture, which is entitled "A Chance Acquaintance," is without an equal among water colors. There is certain to be a great demand for it; hence you had better order your copy of next Sunday's "Press" in advance.

BRIEF MENTION.

Trade follows the flag, but bankruptcy is about the only thing that would follow the flag of Bryanism.—N. Y. Mail.

Ex-Democratic Governor Waller, of Connecticut, declares war against the Bryan ticket. He calls 16 to 1 a dose of poison.

The Citizens' Hose Company erected a large flag pole near their Hose house last Wednesday and unfurled a large flag. Rev. O. S. Metzler delivered an eloquent address upon the occasion.

J. L. Reed, of Beechwood, was calling on Emporium friends last week. He informed the PRESS scribe that he hoped to rebuild his mill, which was destroyed by fire last month, in the near future.

Bryan is a Populist on the Democratic ticket and a Democrat on the Populist ticket, while Towne, the Populist, must retire from his own ticket in favor of Stevenson, the Democrat. It is to be hoped the Populists know "where they are at" in this campaign.—Phil'a Press.

[illegible]ha Kent Kane, the prominent McKean county lumberman and railroad magnate, as well as proprietor of Kane Leader, the prohibition organ, has declared for Hon. J. C. Sibley for Congress and places his name at the head of his paper. Of course (?) money influenced Mr. Kane.

The work on the new Kinzua viaduct is progressing rapidly and half of the spans are in position. This morning a gang of reveters were put to work and 125,000 rivets weighing 75 tons will be driven into the framework of the immense structure so far built. The rivets will be driven in by pneumatic pressure.—Bradford Star.

We fully expected that someone interested and acquainted with the facts connected with the Children's Day services at M. E. Church, would send the matter in, and as it was not sent in we overlooked it in our rush with the last issue. We learn, however, that the entertainment was a grand success and the decorations were elaborate and beautiful, and the educational collection surpassed that of past years.

In speaking of the ball game at Austin on the Fourth the Autograph says: "One of the most interesting features of the day was the ball game between Austin and Sinnamahoning, which was won by the home team, the score being 15 to 17. It was a hot day but the boys played a strong game with but few errors. And let us remark right here that the Sinnamahoning boys are as gentlemanly a lot of ball players as ever visited Austin. The irrepressible Steve Collins, of Olean, did the umpiring which, of course, insured ball playing from start to finish."

The farmer sits on his fence with a smile on his face that resembles a quarter section cut of a watermelon, as he notices the price of wheat climbing up a little higher each day. One dollar wheat inside of ten days seems altogether likely. This promises to be a great year for the farmer. Now if the Standard Oil Company would raise the price of oil to two dollars, where it ought to be, we would all be happy yet. But with the price of bread-stuff going heavenward and the price of oil going hell-ward, what has the producer of oil got to be thankful for?—Franklin Leader.

ALWAYS STRIVING TO IMPROVE. DAY'S BEST GOODS MODERATE PRICES.

EMPORIUM'S
PURE FOOD STORE

If you are seeking information about groceries, here's the place to find it. We think no one can convince you, if you try once, that others can give you as great value. We want to make it to your interest to come to us. Anything that is not right we want you to make known, and depend upon it we will make it satisfactory. We offer

All goods delivered free inside the borough. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Telephone 6, Fourth St. J. H. DAY.

CAPTURED THE TOWN,

AND STILL WE ADVANCE INTO THE FRAY, PRICES ARE CUT TO THE BONE

in order to make a clean sweep. Before going to the market for FALL GOODS, we have planned a regular hurricane in the form of a SEMI-ANNUAL SWEEP. This will begin sweeping its way into the hearts of the people July 1st.

All odds and ends left over during the past six months will go at unheard of prices. We positively will not carry odd stock. The following list of goods will surprise you.

1 solid oak suites, $12 00	1 Parlor suite, three pieces, $13 50
1 Quartered Golden Oak suite, double swelled dresser, 24x30 French Beve Glass, cast brass trimming, $39.00	1 Parlor suite, three pieces, 19 00
24 High back, Wood Seat, Golden Oak, Dining Chairs, each, 75c	4 Dressers, French bevel glass, 8 25
12 Spiral Folding Bed Springs, each $1.25	3 Solid Oak Dressers, shaped bevel glass, each $11 00
	6 Maple suites, each, $11 00
	10 Solid Oak Beds, handsomely carved at $3 50

Real beauty show in Go-carts and Baby carriages, choice selections from three factories, with all the latest improvements.

See our Gold Medal Refrigerators. Sample in window, showing positive circulation of PURE DRY AIR. Cheap, $6.00 and upwards.

The largest, newest and best line of Couches and Rockers in the county. Our aim is to place before the people a new and up-to-date stock with low prices in plain figures.

Don't take our word, come and see.

WE GUARANTEE TO PLEASE YOU. GIVE US A CALL.

Scientific Embalming! Funeral Directing!!

FINE BROADCLOTH CASKET, FUNERAL CAR AND SERVICES, - - - - - - - $36.

Remember the place, next door to the

ODD FELLOWS BLOCK.

RESIDENCE UP STAIRS. OPEN ALL NIGHT.

THE EMPORIUM FURNITURE COMPANY,

BERNARD EGAN, Manager,

EMPORIUM, - - - PA.

The Tallest Mercantile Building in the World. Owned and Occupied Exclusively By Us.

Wholesale Prices to Users.

Our General Catalogue quotes them. Send 15c to partly pay postage or expressage and we'll send you one. It has 1100 pages, 17,000 illustrations and quotes prices on nearly 70,000 things that you eat and use and wear. We constantly carry in stock all articles quoted.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., Michigan Av. & Madison St., Chicago.

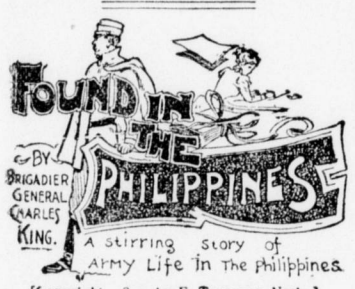
WINNERS AND LOSERS.

The man who quits at the first rebuff
Is one of the men who fail;
And the man who deems three efforts enough
Is one of the men who fail!
The man who believes, down in his heart,
That he never was born to sway,
Or to go to the front in a leading part—
To rise o'er the crowd, some day—
Is one of the men who fail!

The man who labors but for himself
Is one of the men who fail;
No matter how vast his piles of pelf,
He is one of the men who fail!
The man who has never enjoyed the thrill
That follows a kindness shown
Has never won, and he never will!—
Though the earth were all his own,
He would still be doomed to fail!

The man who never gives up is one
Of the "lucky men" that win,
Who believes that his best has never been done
Is one of the men that win;
The man who has faith in himself and stands
Forever ready to try
Whatever men do with heads or with hands
Will be numbered, by and by,
As one of the men that win.

The man who praises wherever he can
Is one of the men that win;
Who raises the hope of his fellow man
Is one of the men that win;
A man may shiver and starve, alone,
And die at the foot of the hill;
But if he has loved and if he has known
What a child's love is he still
Is one of the men that win!
—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Times-Herald.



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CHAPTER XVI.—CONTINUED.

All along the line from right to left there ran the cross-country road connecting the broader highway, from Malate to San Rafael and Paranaque on the west, and from Paco by way of Singalon to Pasay. In front of the right wing all was swamp, morass or rice fields. In front of the left wing all was close, dense bamboo and jungle, save where the broad, straight roadway led on past Block House 13, or the narrower cart track stretched southward, overarched in places by spreading branches, and commanded at its narrowest path by the swarm of dusky fighters in Block House 14. A year before the blue shirts stormed these forest strongholds from the south, and took them from the troops of Spain. Now they were compelled to turn and storm them from the north; for, just as Stanley Armstrong said at San Francisco, the Filipinos had turned upon their ally and would-be friend. Aguinaldo had bearded Uncle Sam.

And while the volunteers and regulars to the right could only remain in support, it fell to the lot of the left wing of this brave brigade to assault in almost impenetrable position an enemy armed with magazine rifles or breech loaders, and entirely at home. The bugles rang the signal; the officers in silence took their station, and, stepping into the narrow pathways through the jungle, crouching along the roadways or crashing through the stiff bamboo, the blue shirts drove ahead. Two, three minutes and their purpose seemed undiscovered. Then suddenly Block House 14 blazed with fire and a storm of bullets swept the road. The earthworks in the thicket to the right and left seemed to be crowded with a running flame; and down on their faces fell the foremost soldiers, their gallant leader shot through and through, plunging headlong, yet in his dying agony waving his surviving men to get to cover. Vengefully now the "Krags" opened in reply to Remington and Mauser. The blueshirts struggled inch by inch through the network of bamboo. Still the storm swept up the roadway, and no man could hope to face it and live. But, little by little, the low-aimed, steady volleys, driven in by squad and section through the canebreak, or by company and platoon across the westward swamps, told on the nerve and discipline of the little brown men in the bamboo. Their shots flew swift, but wild and higher. Then a daring lad, in the rough field uniform of a subaltern of infantry, sprang like a cat into the fire-flashing lane, and, revolver in hand and a squad of devoted fellows at his heels, dashed straight at the wooden walls ahead. In frantic haste the occupants blazed shot after shot upon him and his heroic followers. One after another three went down; but in another instant, the lieutenant leading, they reached the block house and darted through the open doorway, the last of its garrison fleeing before such unheard-of daring and determination. And then came the rush of comrades cheering down the lane, tumbling over the earthworks and the luckless gang that, still crouching there, held to their position, and all the southward leading road was ours.

But, over along the next lane, a parallel track through the timber, there had been as stern a check; and the fury of the fire from the trenches in the thickets forced brave men to cover and dropped others in their tracks. "By God, we must have it!" almost screamed a tall captain, pointing with his sword to the flashing block house half hidden in the trees. "Hear those fellows on the other road? Don't let them beat us. Come on, lads," and out he darted into the open, an instant target for a score of Mausers. Out, too, leaped half a dozen men, one a tall, lithe, superbly built young athlete, with a face aflame with resolution and rage of battle. Out leaped Billy Gray from the corner of the crossroad, and, cheering madly, called on others to follow. Down went the captain, shot through the knee. Down went the nearmost man, the tall youth who was first to follow. Down went a brawny sergeant, who had stopped to raise his fallen captain; but on swept a score of others while the bamboos blazed with the fierce volleying of the Krags. Forward in scores now, yelling like Apaches, rushed the regulars; and somehow, he never just knew how it happened, Gray found himself a moment later straddling an old field gun in a whirl of dust and dirt and smoke and cheers, was conscious of something wet and warm streaming down his side, and of being tenderly lifted from his perch by brawny, blue-sleeved arms, given a sip from a canteen, and then, half-led, half-supported back to where the surgeon was already kneeling by the tall young soldier on whose brow the last dew was settling, on whose fine, clear-cut face the shadow of the death angel's wings was already traced. The poor fellow's eyes opened wearily as he sipped the stimulant pressed upon him by eager, sympathetic hands, and glanced slowly about as though in search of some familiar face; and so they fell on those of Billy Gray, who, forgetful for the moment of his own hurt, threw himself by the stranger's side and seized his clammy hand. A half smile flitted over the pale face, the other hand groped at the breast of his blue shirt and slowly drew forth a packet, stained and dripping with the blood that welled slowly from a shothole in the broad white breast. "Give to —Gen. Drayton— Promise," he gasped, and pushed it painfully toward Billy Gray. Then the brave eyes closed, the weary head fell back; and Gray, staring as though in stupefaction into the placid face, found himself drooping, too, growing dizzy and faint and reeling, but still holding on to his trust.

"Don't some of you know him?" asked the surgeon. "He's past helping now, poor lad. Here, you drink this, Billy;" and he placed a little silver cup at Gray's pallid lips.

"He came a-runnin' from over at Block House 12 with a note from division headquarters just as we went in," said a veteran sergeant, drawing the back of a powder-stained hand across his dripping forehead, then respectfully stepping back as a young officer bent down and glanced at Gray.

"Much hurt, Billy, old man? No? Thank God for that! Look at who? Where? Why, God in Heaven, it's Pat Latrobe! Oh, Pat! Pat! dear old boy —has it come to this!"

CHAPTER XVII.

In the fortnight of incessant action that followed the mad attack of that starlit Sunday morning, there was no place for Billy Gray. Sorely wounded, yet envied by many a fellow soldier for the glowing words in which the brigade commander praised his conduct and urged his brevet, the boy had been carried back to the great reserve hospital at Malate. The breezy wards were filled with sick and wounded, and certain of the rooms of the old convent once used for study and recitation had been set apart for officers. There were three cots in the one to which they bore him, and two were already occupied. Even in his pain and weakness he could hardly suppress a cry of dismay; for there, with his arm bandaged and in splints, his face white from loss of blood, lay Stanley Armstrong. Time and again the boy's heart and conscience had rebuked him for the estrangement that had arisen between him and this man who had proved his best friend. Time and again he had promised himself that he would strive to win back that friendship; but well he knew that first he must reinstate himself in Armstrong's respect; and how could he hope for that so long as he surrendered to the fascinations that kept him dangling about the dainty skirts of Witchie Garrison? Oddly enough, the boy had hardly bothered his head with any thought of what Frank Garrison might think of his attentions or devotions, whatever they could be called, to this very captivating and capricious helpmate. When a husband is so overwhelmed with other cares or considerations that he never sees his wife from morn till night, society seems to correspondingly lose sight of him. Down in the depths of his heart the boy was ashamed of himself. He never heard Armstrong mentioned that he did not wince. He knew and she knew that, coming suddenly upon them as Armstrong had that tropic night on the Queen, he must have heard her words, must have realized that some compact or understanding existed between them, which neither Gray nor Mrs. Frank could palliate or explain. It had not needed that episode to tell her that Armstrong held her in contempt; and yet, when they chanced to meet, she could smile up into his eyes as beamingly, as guilelessly, as though no shadow of sin had ever darkened her winsome face. But not so Gray. He moaned in secret over the loss of a strong man's confidence and esteem. He longed to find a way to win it back. He had even thought to go to the colonel with his trouble, make a clean breast of it, tell him the truth—that he had fallen deeply, as it was possible for him to fall, in love with Amy Lawrence; had hoped his love was returned; had found it was not—that she had only a frank, friendly, kindly interest in him; and that, wounded and stung, he had fretted himself into a fever at Honolulu, aided by Canker's aspersions, and then—well—any man is liable, said Billy to himself, to get smitten with a woman who tenderly and skillfully nurses him day after day; and that's just what Witchie Garrison did. But somehow the opportunity to tell him never seemed to come; and now, now that Armstrong and himself were thus thrown together with the prospect of being in the same room day and night for the best of the month, a third officer, a stranger, lay there, too, and in his presence or hearing any confidences would be impossible, even if Armstrong encouraged them, which he probably would not. In this embarrassment Billy's wish was that the colonel were fifty miles away. It was fate and a hard one, thought he, that brought him there—an ever-present reproach. It was luck of the worst kind that they should be confronted under such circumstances, since neither could retreat. He submitted in anxious silence to the keen, quick examination of the skillful surgeon in charge and to the redressing of his wound. He could have been proud and happy but for that shadow on his life, of which Armstrong's presence would so constantly remind him. He could not even think how his dear old dragoon daddy would rejoice in the congratulations that would surely greet him when the story of the brave dash of the —teenth, Billy among the foremost, should reach the states. He could not even dream how it might affect her—Amy Lawrence. He was beginning to be ashamed now in this presence to think how that other—how Margaret Garrison might be impressed, forgetting that, to the army girl who has lived long years on the frontier, tales of heroism are the rule, not the exception. He wondered how long it could be before she would come to him to bring him comfort. Surely by this time she knew that he had been seriously, painfully wounded. He did not know, however, that at the very first sound of battle Frost had bundled the sisters aboard his launch and steamed away to the transports. Yet, what comfort could her visit bring to him with that stern censor lying there, seeing and hearing all? Billy Gray that Monday night could almost have wished that Armstrong's slumber might be eternal, never dreaming that before a second Monday should come he would thank heaven with grateful heart for Armstrong's presence, vigilance and intervention.

In three days the colonel was able to sit up. Within the week he was permitted to take air and exercise in the spacious court of the old college, his sword arm in its sling. But Gray and the young officer of volunteers were too seriously wounded to leave their pillows. The —teenth had occupied a new line far south of the old one; but, at one time, several of Billy's brother officers had dropped in to see him and tell him regimental news; and one of them, the young West Pointer who had broken down at sight of the dy face that stirring Sunday morning, told him of Latrobe's soldier funeral and of Gen. Drayton's presence and speechless grief; and Billy's hand groped beneath the pillow for that little blood-stained

"Give to—Gen. Drayton—promise—"

packet still undelivered. He had promptly caused the information to be conveyed to the veteran commander that it was his own lost nephew who had died his soldier death in front of the firing line; but the packet still remained in his hands; and even before the tiny thermometer confirmed his views, the keen eye of the surgeon saw that something had heightened Billy's fever that day; and so, when just at sunset there came driving into the court the most stylish equipage in all Manila, and Mrs. Garrison fluttered up the broad stairway and confidently asked to be announced to Mr. Gray, the steward in charge of the door was very, very sorry, but—the doctor had given instructions that no more visitors should see the young gentleman that day. Mrs. Frank smiled indulgently, and asked for the doctor himself, and beamed on him with all her witchery and begged for just a few words; but the suave, placid, yet impenetrable doctor said he, too, was sorry—sorry that Mr. Gray was not able to see anyone else, but such was the case. Mrs. Garrison said she thought if Mr. Gray knew that it was—but perhaps Dr. Frank didn't know it was she who had nursed Mr. Gray so assiduously at Honolulu. Dr. Frank did know that and more; but he did not say so; neither did he yield. There were tears in her eyes as she sprang into her carriage again; but they were tears of anger and defeat. She dashed them away the very next instant and smiled joy and congratulation, even adulation, at sight of the tall, stalwart officer, his arm in a sling, who stood the center of a staring group as her carriage flashed by. She would have ordered stop; but while the rest of the party had gazed as they lifted their caps, Armstrong's uninjured hand performed its duty, his cap had been lifted with the others, but not so much as a glance went her way; and Margaret Garrison, bitter in spirit, drove on down past the old cuartel to her luxurious quarters where Nita, a piteous shadow of the "sweet girl graduate" of the year before, was awaiting her coming. With the insurgents' retreat and the advance of the American lines there had been a gradual return of the refugees among the transports; and Frost had finally brought his birdling back to shore; but Nita dare not drive, she said, for fear of again seeing those stern, reproachful eyes. The guard at the gate had received orders to admit no more of the rank and file, even when they came as messengers; and so the child was safe, said Margaret. As for herself, she must drive, she must see Will Gray.

But the instant she reentered the house Mrs. Garrison knew that during her brief absence some new trouble had come. Good heavens, could she never leave Nita's side that harm did not befall her! At the head of the broad flight of stairs stood her brother-in-law, a black frown on his brow.

"Go in and do what you can for her," he briefly said. "I thought—she'd be glad to know that—that—fellow would trouble her no more."

"That fellow?" she gasped. "You mean—"

"I mean—Yes—Latrobe—killed and buried a whole week ago."

"And you told her!" she cried clinching her little hands in impotent wrath. "You—brute!"

[To Be Continued.]

AN INFANT PRODIGY.

Lawrence Attracted the Attention of Garrick, Foote, Burke and Sheridan.

Raphael, with genius at his back, did not come to maturity so quickly, nor did Rubens, triumphant at Antwerp, hold popular applause so long; for Lawrence kept his admiring public to the last, and was something of a wonder both as man and boy. His whole career was brilliant, yet not through intrinsic force; his art was successful without being great; he was honored and praised down to his grave, and yet he possessed no genius. There are men who achieve popular success without genius. Lawrence was one of them.

The father was a man of some birth and education, but he had what is called "the poetic temperament," and never got on very well in the world. He was at different times a barrister without a brief, an actor without a part, a keeper of the White Lion inn at Devizes without guests enough to make it pay. When young Lawrence was three years old his father made a change of base and moved into the Black Bear inn. It was here that the boy was placed upon a table to recite Shakespeare for the guests. Here also he developed a wonderful gift of making portraits in pastel of the passing public. A guest could have a portrait painted while he waited, and the speed of the artist was not less wonderful than his age. The duchess of Devonshire and Lord and Lady Kenyon were among his early sitters, and the record is preserved that Lady Kenyon's likeness was drawn in profile because, as the child artist declared, "her face was not straight." In a short time he had attracted the attention of Garrick, Foote, Wilkes, Burke, Sheridan and Johnson, and his father began traveling with him about the neighboring country and exhibiting him as one of the wonders of the age.—Century.

PRISON BABIES.

The Little Newcomers Always Create a Flutter of Excitement in Their Gloomy Birthplaces.

Very few people outside official circles know what a large number of babies are born every year in the infirmaries of prisons and penitentiaries, the little people always causing quite a flutter of attentiveness and excitement among female warders and prisoners alike.

Of course, there is a vast difference in prisoners, and sometimes the person least attentive to the prison baby is the mother herself; but, on the other hand, the general body of the women prisoners make the most pathetic efforts, by means of all manner of trifling scraps and odds and ends, to fabricate articles of wear and ornament for the out-of-place stranger.

Quite three-fourths of the women volunteer to tend it, and it is often the case that the most refractory and difficult of the prisoners soften and greatly alter by being allowed to do little things for it; indeed, it acts throughout like a veritable ray of sunshine among the whole of the poor prisoners, who generally manage to get themselves into great good humor by suggesting as volubly as the prison rules will permit fantastic names for the child. Within a certain period of their birth these children are taken away from the mother and are tended elsewhere with the utmost care and humanity.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Castle Campbell.

There are few more picturesque spots in Scotland than Dollar Glen, and no more interesting ruin anywhere than the grim old castle of the Campbells, known in the olden time as Castle Gloom. Once visited, the castle will never be forgotten. It is not only beautiful for situation, adding might to the majesty of the everlasting hills, but it abounds with weird traditions that give the added charm of romance. To visit the glen by moonlight and to see the bare walls of the castle gleaming white through the trees, is to be filled with a mysterious feeling of awe, that is intensified by the rushing of the water in the deep, black chasms beneath. It is a scene to uplift the soul—a glimpse of nature in her wildest and most impressive mood—and it is not surprising that every year an increasing number of visitors find their way to this most beautiful part of the Ochils.—Scottish American.

An Enterprising Merchant.

A town which has played its part in history for more than a hundred years ought to be forgiven for being a little sleepy by this time, although its newer neighbors may be inclined to poke fun at it. It is told that a Bladensburg merchant was dozing in his store one day, when a little girl came in with a pitcher and asked for a quart of molasses. The merchant yawned, stretched himself, half opened his eyes, and then said, in an injured tone: "Well, ain't there nobody what sells molasses in Bladensburg but me?"—Youth's Companion.

SOUTHERN SHIPPING.

Sentiment Regarding Its Restoration to the Seas.

National Aid Viewed with Favor by Shippers of the South—Advantages of Trade with Other Republics.

The rapid growth of manufacturing in the south, and its beneficial effect upon other industries, are arousing in the minds of the people new thoughts and hopes for the future of their great section of the union. One of the most reliable authorities on southern progress and development is R. H. Edmonds, the well-known Baltimore publisher, who keeps in constant personal touch with the up-to-date sentiment of the leading manufacturers, bankers and influential men of the south. It is his repeated declaration, and as a result of his own observations, that the southern business men are almost a unit in favor of national aid in the reestablishment of our ships upon the seas. He finds the sentiment among men representative of southern industrial and commercial progress quite at variance with that disclosed by their representatives and senators in congress. The latter seem to represent a theoretical opposition to the utilization of modern methods for the advancement of industrial prosperity that has kept back southern development for fully a generation. In the foreign trade of the United States, as conducted between southern and foreign ports, one of the rarest sights is the American flag floating from the sterns of the ships conducting that trade. That the demand has grown in the south for national legislation for the upbuilding of our merchant marine seems to Mr. Edmonds to be logical. He sees in the realization of the growing hopes of his people in this respect much of permanent benefit to the section he represents. He has made an especial study of ante-bellum sentiment on the subject of American maritime development, and was surprised to find that as far back as 60 years ago the sentiment in favor of safeguarding and promoting our merchant marine commanded the thoughtful attention of the most advanced of southern statesmen and business men. In an address before the Cotton Spinners' association, at Charlotte, North Carolina, recently, Mr. Edmonds stated that in 1843 John C. Calhoun presided at a convention in Memphis at which the subject was discussed. In 1851 a report was made at a Virginia convention in favor of facilitating the mails through the establishment of steamship lines running between Hampton Roads and European ports. Another convention in Memphis, held in 1853, favored government encouragement and protection in the establishment of steamship lines between southern and European ports. The Charleston convention of 1854 urged congress to encourage the establishment of mail steamships, even to the extent of granting state bounties in the form of rebates to shippers employing American vessels. In 1856 Louisiana's legislature passed an act paying $5 per ton bounty on all ships exceeding 100 tons burden built in the state. A report made to the legislature of Alabama as far back as 1838 showed that her citizens contributed $1,800,000 a year to get their cotton to Europe, and contained the query: "If this amount must be paid, why should it not be paid to our own citizens?" No wonder a score of years later Alabama's legislature passed an act granting a bounty of $4 per ton on all steamers built within that state.

At Charleston, in 1839, Robert Y. Hayne discussed the subject before a commercial convention held in that city, in which he said that southern and southwestern states were producing nearly three-quarters of the domestic exports of the union, although importing not to exceed one-tenth of the foreign merchandise entering the United States, and that foreign commerce was "causing cities of other states to flourish while southern cities were falling into decay." Lieut. M. F. Maury, famous for his invaluable aids to mariners upon the oceans, was impressed with the immense benefits southern states would derive from the establishment of steamship lines between southern and European ports. For many years he urged the investment of southern capital in such lines, showing the great and growing power her rich foreign commerce was giving to New York, and deploring the fact that the south was missing its opportunities to share therein. He saw for Norfolk, Va., possibilities of development which have never been realized, but which it seems possible are likely of fulfillment through the growing scarcity of European coal and the inevitable dependence of the world in the future for the greater part of its coal supplies upon the United States. In our trade with other American republics Lieut. Maury saw advantages even greater than those possible through our commercial intercourse with Europe, and he was never done urging upon the people of the south the wisdom of generously encouraging American maritime development through the establishment of steamship lines to the West Indies, Central and South America. He advocated a ship canal across the American isthmus and predicted enormously beneficial results to our trade and shipping to follow.

Away back in 1858 the assembly of Virginia incorporated a $50,000,000 steamship line under the name of the Atlantic Steam Ferry company, but which failed to carry out its designs because of the sectional differences between the north and south. The scheme involved the immediate construction of four ships of the Great Eastern class, to regularly run between southern and European ports. Their great value as auxiliaries to our military resources were then clearly pointed out, as well as their usefulness as nurseries for American seamen who would be ready to respond to their country's call if needed. No wonder, in these circumstances, Mr. Edmunds in his speech made it very clear that the revival of our foreign-going shipping is not a sectional or partisan question, but is a purely industrial, commercial and auxiliary naval question. He said: "Originating, as the south is already doing, about $400,000,000 worth of foreign exports a year, shipped almost exclusively in vessels that fly the British, German and other foreign flags, the south may well be deeply concerned in the upbuilding of a merchant marine because of the magnitude of its present export trade." This trade he expected would rapidly multiply, and he predicted a cotton crop in the not distant future of 100,000,000 bales.

It is not surprising to find that both of the great political parties are now vying with each other in their espousal of an American merchant marine. That the representative men in both parties have formally and finally rejected the suggestion of "free ships"—which means the purchase of British instead of American-built ships for our maritime needs—may be taken as an indication of both the conservatism and progressiveness which augurs well for early effective and permanent legislation in behalf of our too long neglected shipping upon the seas. It is this unanimity of sentiment that is converging upon a demand for such legislation that will have become so insistent and imperative as to compel such legislation at the next session of congress.

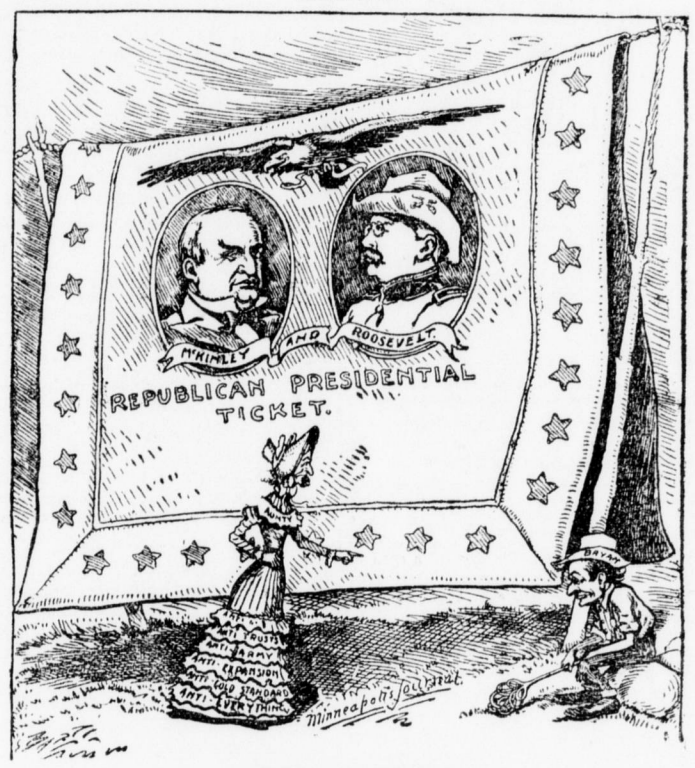
Mere Talk.

Those who are olde enough to remember will recall how the democracy asserted that the country was drifting into imperialism because there was talk of nominating Grant for a third term. Yet they nominated Cleveland three times, and now talk of imperialism because McKinley is to be elected a second time.

What Oregon Wants.

Oregon has pronounced in no uncertain way its confidence in the present administration and asks for four years more of the prosperity granted by the McKinley regime.

TOO MUCH FOR BRYAN.



AUNTY—Well, William?
BRYAN—It can't be beat.

CONSTRUCTING A SILO.

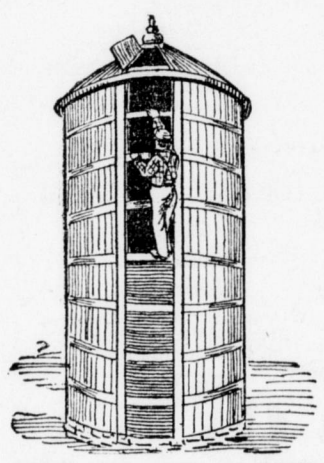
Some of the Things to Be Taken Into Consideration by Those About to Build One.

Let it be air-tight. Your wife would hardly expect fine flavored fruit for her table had not the glass jar been hermetically sealed.

The staves forming the silo must be beveled, tongued and grooved. Any height desired can be reached if the ends of the staves are properly joined together, the best known plan for doing this being to use a metal spline, which when finished is wholly concealed and makes the stave from bottom to top as good as if of one solid piece.

Use round iron for hoops, extra heavy size at the base, medium in middle of silo, and little lighter at the top. Locate hoops some nearer together for large silos than for small ones, the average distance apart being about two feet.

On 16-foot diameter silo each hoop needs two draw lugs and corresponding nuts. Two lugs answer usually on



ROUND SILO WITH ALL OPEN FRONT.

each hoop. They might be of cast iron, but malleable are better, safer.

The lumber should be thoroughly well seasoned and of a good grade. Some kinds are more liable than others to shrink and swell. Let this be thought of. Experience has shown that cypress and white hemlock give good results.

The willing boy or hired man may be ambitious to handle the brush. Let them occasionally spread a coat of a suitable wood preservative over the inside surface of the silo, and paint the exterior.

For removing the ensilage from the silo there must be openings in the form of doors, or an open section. Doors were formerly used until something more economical and labor-saving was devised. The silage being such a heavy product and so concentrated, it is economy in labor and cost of handling to have the silo that is made with a continuous opening front. This allows the discharge out of the silo at all points down the front of the vessel as the feeding season advances.

Ensilage originated from the felt need of having a low cost succulent cattle food for winter feeding. So well has it served that purpose that when the midsummer pastures become short the silo is coming to be well regarded also for summer and autumn feeding. This should be remembered when the size of the silo is chosen.—Farm Journal.

THE DAIRY TYPE COW.

Instructive Figures Taken from the Averages of a Large Herd for a Series of Years.

Careful experiments show that the dairy type of cow yields on an average 6,500 pounds of milk yearly, while the cow with beef heredity and tendency yields 4,500 pounds under similar conditions, says the Farm, Stock and Home When milk brings a dollar a hundred as is now the case, the net income from the butter from the dairy cow, whose milk averages four per cent. fat, is $45 while that from the cow of beef type and whose milk only averages 35 per cent. fat, is only $27. The feeding value of the skim milk giving four per cent butter is worth one-seventh more per pound than is the milk containing 35 per cent. Adding the actual value of the skim milk of each cow to the net returns for butter, we get from the dairy cow $55 and from the other $33. These figures are taken from averages of a herd for a series of years and under the most favorable conditions. Another very important result should be noted in this connection, and that is that the cows having a flesh-forming tendency remain useful in the herd for only half as long as do the dairy type cows, and that the former are more apt to contract disease than is the spare cow.

TIMELY DAIRY NOTES.

In feeding the calves there should be no guess work about the quantity or the temperature of the milk.

The average price of butter the past year was two and a half cents a pound higher than the year preceding.

The attendance on dairy schools is increasing, and the capacity of all of them will have to be enlarged before many years.

The well-treated cow evinces a disposition to put her owner and her calf on the same footing. That is the best she can do by her owner.—Rural World.

CALVES WITHOUT MILK.

Those Raised in This Manner Rarely Develop Into Good and Profitable Dairy Cows.

I do not believe that a good calf can be raised without milk, says a correspondent of the Rural New Yorker, and in these days, when good cows are so highly valued, it seems a piece of the worst kind of shortsightedness and mismanagement to try to produce a first-class cow from a calf stunted in the beginning of its life. It may appear like economy to take milk from the calf and sell it to the creamery, cheese factory or milk station, but it is a poor economy. The cows of the future demand that the calves of to-day be well nourished. Ten or twelve pounds of new milk daily will carry a calf nicely until it is ten days or two weeks old. Then, if the milk is made into butter, there is skim milk to feed. Change from whole to skim milk gradually and at the same time supply the fat by feeding corn meal, making the calf eat it dry. Later add some oats, ground preferred, but whole if ground ones are not obtainable, and bran or middlings. If the milk of the dairy goes to a cheese factory, feed whole milk until the calf is at least a month old. Then feed sweet whey, not the sour stuffwhich is bailed out at 99 per cent. of the cheese factories. Feed in small quantities at first and increase gradually while the milk is decreased. At the same time feed some grain, composed of linseed meal, bran, middlings or oats and a little corn meal. If the milk is sold outright from the farm and nothing brought back, then keep the calf on whole milk until it is old enough to thrive on hay, grain and water, and see what a fine calf it is! It is a good practice in ordinary dairies, where the milk supply is short, to raise only enough calves to keep the herd up, and those only from the best cows, and give them extra care.

GRADING UP A HERD.

Some Highly Instructive Figures Which Show What Feed and Management Will Do.

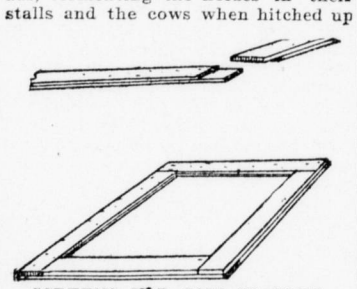
In the grading up of a herd, experiment station work has shown that proper care and feeding count for much in milk production and may do much to improve the milking qualities of otherwise poor cows. Consequently, before a cow is rejected it should be determined that the fault for low production lies with the cow herself, and not with the feed and care she has received. At the Kansas experiment station a herd of 20 common scrub cows, which "were below the average cows of the state," were tested to see what could be made of them by proper handling. The average yield of milk per cow under such handling was 5.707 pounds, the poorest cow giving 3,583 pounds; and the average yield of butter fat was 238 pounds, the poorest cow giving 135.7 pounds. The value of the butter fat averaged $37.75 per cow. To compare this with the conditions in the state, the records were collected of 82 herds in one of the leading dairy sections The average annual yield was found to be 3,441 pounds of milk per cow, and 104.3 pounds of butter fat, the value of which was $19.79.

The greatest yield secured from the scrub herd is attributed by the station to three causes: First, at all times their rations were either balanced or contained an excess of protein—the material which builds blood and milk — while the Kansas cow usually, when on dry feed, has only half enough protein. Second, kindness and shelter. Our scrub cows were petted, comfortably sheltered, never driven faster than a slow walk and never spoken to in an unkind tone. Third, a full milk yield was secured through the summer drought by giving extra feed.—Ohio Farmer.

SCREENS FOR STABLES.

Comfort and Health of All Classes of Stock Depend Upon Freedom from Attack by Flies.

On many farms flies are to be found swarming through the barns in myriads, tormenting the horses in their stalls and the cows when hitched up



SCREENS FOR COW STABLES.

at night. Cheap, easily-made screens for stable windows are shown in the cut. Make a frame the size of the window of four pieces of laths, and stretch a rectangle of cotton mosquito netting across it. Have ready four other similar pieces of laths and nail them over the netting, breaking joints with the first pieces, as shown. The netting is held firmly between the pieces. Such screen can be made in ten minutes.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Insulator for Ice Houses.

After many tests for a good insulator to put into the walls of ice-houses eel-grass has been declared the best. A New England house built in 1653 had this in its walls to keep out the cold, and when examined two years ago the grass was in a state of perfect preservation. The grass is practically not subject to decay. Eel-grass is well known to every person that has ever lived on the coast. It grows in inexhaustible quantities in the water just below the low-tide line.

JIM'S JEWELED TOOTH.

A Gold Crown Set with Diamonds in the Jaws of a Boston Bull Terrier.

Jim is a bull terrier whose pedigree runs back through many generations of distinguished ancestry. He is an aristocrat, born into luxury, and his five years of life have been a continuous round of contentment and ease, says the Boston Evening Transcript.

Everything that a pampered canine could possibly desire is lavished on Jim. The choicest tidbits fall to his portion. The smartest of up-to-date collars adorns his neck, and every night he is tucked up in his own bed with the clothes well up under his chin, "just so," before he will shut his eyes to sleep. Yachting trips and country holidays make his summers pass pleasantly, while his winter quarters are such as befits a dog of his position and accomplishments.

In point of luxurious living Jim is not more favored than hundreds of other Boston pets. He has one great claim to distinction, however, which makes him peculiarly interesting—he is a regular customer at the dentist's.

Some time ago Jim's master realized that something was the matter with his prize dog. He investigated and found two decayed teeth. Accordingly they were pulled out. The operation was not unattended with difficulties, but Jim seemed to know that the ordeal was for his ultimate good, and he behaved much better than the average man or woman who "takes nothing" when the forceps are applied. Relief from pain was evident by the way he capered after the troublesome molars were removed.

Not long after Jim's left cuspid, which corresponds to the eye-tooth in the human mouth, showed signs of decay in darkish spots. Again he was conducted to the dental chair. This time, a more delicate operation had to be undertaken, which the patient bore with fortitude. An entire gold crown was fitted, giving the appearance of a gold tooth. More than that, three sparkling diamonds were set in the polished surface. The largest is near the gum and the smallest at the point of the tooth. Much of the work was done before the crown was adjusted, so the operation was probably not as painful as might be imagined, although Jim has never expressed himself on the subject. He knows when his remarkable tooth is to be exhibited. He cocks his head to one side and relaxes his jaw so it can be easily seen.

Another of Jim's teeth, directly in front, has become loosened, and it will soon have to be treated by having a bridge to tighten it.

KNOWN BY THEIR TUNES.

A Boss Carpenter's Queer Way of Discerning Capable Workmen.

Talking about the queer ways some people have of sizing up a man's capabilities for a job, said a resident of Paterson, N. J., to a Washington Star reporter the other day, there recently died in my town a boss carpenter named Hebart, who had one question which he always asked of journeymen who applied to him for employment. If the applicant was found to possess all the other necessary qualifications Hebart would ask:

"What are your favorite tunes?"

"Why, what do you want to know that for?"

"You whistle and sing some at your work, don't you?"

"Oh, yes."

"Well, what tunes do you generally whistle or sing?"

"Oh, there's 'Old Hundred,' and 'Auld Lang Syne,' and 'Down by the Weeping Willows,' and—"

"That's enough!" the boss would exclaim. "You won't do for me. These tunes are too slow for me. Good-day."

On the contrary, if the applicant answered: "Oh, I generally whistle 'Yankee Doodle,' or 'The Fisher's Hornpipe,' or something of that sort, the carpenter would say at once: "I think you'll do! Take off your coat if you want to and go to work."

The Right Spirit.

"What did Col. Stillwell say about the brandied cherries sent to cheer his convalescence?"

"He said he was afraid he wasn't strong enough to eat the fruit," replied the little girl, "but that he appreciated the spirit in which it was sent."—St. Louis Republic.

THE MARKETS.

New York, July 7.

Flour—Steady at old prices.
Wheat—No. 2 red 85½c.
Corn—No. 2 at 49⅝c.
Oats—No. 2 white 31c.
Butter—Creamery 17@19¾c.
Cheese—Large white and colored 9¼c.
Eggs—Western 14c.

Cleveland, July 7.—Flour—Winter wheat, patents, $4.85@5.00.
Wheat—No. 2 red 84c.
Corn—No. 2 yellow 47½c.
Oats—No. 2 white 29c.
Butter—Best creamery 20½c.
Cheese—York state 10c.
Eggs—Strictly fresh 12@13c.
Potatoes—Best new 45@55c.
Cattle—Choice steers $4.70@5.00, fair $4.00@4.50, calves $5.50@6.25.
Sheep—Choice $4.25@4.40, fair $3.50@4.00, best lambs $4.50@4.75.
Hogs—Yorkers $5.30, pigs $5.40.

Toledo, July 7.—Wheat—Spot 83⅞c.
Corn—No. 2 cash 46c.
Oats—No. 2 cash 25c.

East Buffalo, July 7.—Cattle—Best $5.30@5.60, veals $5.00@6.25.
Hogs—Yorkers $5.50, roughs $4.85.
Sheep—Lambs $4.80@5.00, good wethers $4.00@4.25.

East Liberty, July 7.—Cattle—Best steers $5.80, common $4.00@4.50.
Hogs—Best Yorkers $5.55.
Sheep—Good lambs $5.00@5.75, prime wethers $4.25@4.30.

Cincinnati, July 7.—Hogs—Higher at $4.80@5.50.
Cattle—Strong at $3.25@5.25.
Sheep—Dull at $2.25@4.00, lambs $3.75@6.50.

VERY LOW RATES TO TEXAS,

Via M., K. & T. Ry., from Kansas City.

Low rate excursion tickets and one way tickets will be sold by the M., K. & T. from Kansas City, July 7th, 8th and 9th, to Texas. The excursion rates to the more important points will be:

Denison, Sherman, Gainesville, Wichita Falls, Round Trip	$10.00
Dallas, Ft Worth, Round Trip	12.00
Waco, Round Trip	13.00
Temple, Belton, Taylor, Round Trip	14.00
Houston, Galveston, Round Trip	15.00

Tickets good until July 30th returning. Good for ten days going and stopover in Texas.

One-way tickets will be sold same dates at $2.00 less than the above.

This opportunity does not come often.

The Lost Thrill.

"Have you ever felt the thrill that comes from having a sweet girl look up into your eyes and tell you that she loves you?"

"No. My nearest approach to it was when the loveliest maiden I ever knew put her arms around my neck, and with her sweet lips close to mine, said: 'George, I adore you.'"

"And you weren't thrilled by that?"

"Nope, I was just about to be thrilled when her father, who happened, without our knowledge or consent, to be standing back of me, got into action. I wouldn't insult the feeling I had by calling it a mere thrill."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Hurt Him Professionally.

A New York barkeeper who was spending his vacation in Maine found himself one evening in a hotel in Portland. While he lingered a terrible storm took place. The windows of the room in which he was sitting were broken by hailstones "almost as big as eggs." The proprietor of the hotel noticed that the barkeeper turned aside to drop a tear.

"Does the storm scare you?" he ventured to ask his guest.

"It isn't that," replied the barkeeper, "but I can't bear to see so much cracked ice wasted in a prohibition state."—N. Y. Mail and Express.

If You Have

Pimples, Tetter, Eczema or any disease of the skin or Mucous Membranes that can be reached by an outward application, it can be cured by using Palmer's Lotion, the great beautifier and Skin Curer which should be kept in every household ready for any emergency. Lotion Soap will greatly assist in curing all such afflictions. If your druggist does not keep it, send his name to Solon Palmer, 374 Pearl Street, New York, and receive free pamphlet of testimonials with sample of Lotion or Soap.

A Sly Dig.

Blanche—I made a regular fool of Harry last night.

Cora (eagerly)—Did he really propose?—Puck.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes, Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes Feel Easy. Cures Corns, Itching, Swollen, Hot, Callous, Smarting, Sore and Sweating Feet. All Druggists and Shoe Stores sell it, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Not by the Piece.

Merchant—No, I tell you, I have absolutely nothing for you to do.

Applican—Well, I'd be willing to do that, on salary.—Philadelphia Press.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

"Fine show," remarked the first-nighter at the close of the new comic opera. "The comic fisherman was a realistic character, don't you think?" "No, I don't," replied the amateur angler, "his lines were too catchy."—Philadelphia Press.

We refund 10c for every package of PUTNAM FADELESS DYES that fails to give satisfaction. Monroe Drug Co., Unionville, Mo. Sold by all druggists.

When a man does you a favor, repay it in your own way as soon as you can; otherwise the chances are ten to one that you will have to return it in his way later.—Somerville Journal.

Drugs have their uses, but don't store them in your stomach. Beeman's Pepsin Gum aids the natural forces to perform their functions.

Men admire women because they are women and anything that makes them less womanly makes them less charming.—Philadelphia Times.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. Samuel, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

Clark—"How did the alarm clock work? I suppose you got up the moment it went off?" Blake—"Yes, I had to. Didn't have anything in bed to throw at it."—Boston Transcript.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken Internally. Price 75c.

Our best society might be even better if money would talk less and think more.—Detroit Journal.

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. Cascarets help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

It Would Depend.

Employer—According to your credentials you are a man of unimpeachable honesty. How much wages do you ask?

Honest Applicant—That depends. If you have a cash register in the shop I should have to ask $25 per week. If there is no register I might be satisfied with $15.—Boston Transcript.

Marquette, on Lake Superior,

is one of the most charming summer resorts reached via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Its healthful location, beautiful scenery, good hotels and complete immunity from hay fever, make a summer outing at Marquette, Mich., very attractive from the standpoint of health, rest and comfort.

For a copy of "The Lake Superior Country," containing a description of Marquette and the copper country, address, with four (4) cents in stamps to pay postage, Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Time Wasted.

It is said of a certain learned man that he spent half his lifetime acquiring fluency in ten different languages, and then went and married a wife who never gives him a chance to get a word in edgeways.—Tit-Bits.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's

Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DOSES – 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Most everybody knows something about

Old Virginia Cheroots

as 300,000,000 of them are being smoked this year. Ask anybody about them, if you have never smoked them yourself. They have made their own reputation and their own place in the cigar trade, wholly on their merits. Three good smokes for five cents, and no waste!

Three hundred million Old Virginia Cheroots smoked this year. Ask your own dealer. Price, 3 for 5 cents. 5

CHICAGO TO OMAHA

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD — MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL VALLEY ROUTE

Double Daily Service

New line via Rockford, Dubuque, Waterloo, Fort Dodge and Council Bluffs. Buffet-library-smoking-cars, sleeping cars, free reclining chair cars, dining cars. Send to the undersigned for a free copy of Pictures and Notes En-Route illustrating this new line as seen from the car window. Tickets of agents of I. C. R. R. and connecting lines.

A. H. HANSON, G. P. A., Chicago.

READERS OF THIS PAPER DESIRING TO BUY ANYTHING ADVERTISED IN ITS COLUMNS SHOULD INSIST UPON HAVING WHAT THEY ASK FOR, REFUSING ALL SUBSTITUTES OR IMITATIONS.

Two Delicious Desserts

for price of one. The Grocers of this city are giving a package of Burnham's Cream Custard to each purchaser of a package of Burnham's Hasty Jellycon. Both make delicious desserts, without cooking or baking. Dissolve the Cream Custard in hot milk; Hasty Jellycon in hot water. Order to-day.

A. N. K.—C 1820

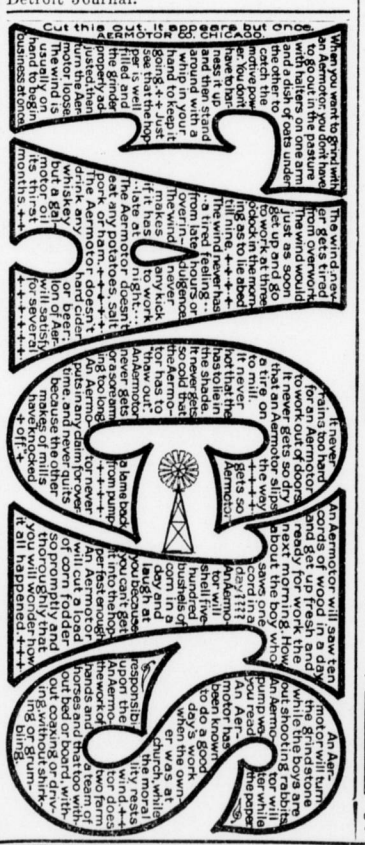
FREE PRESENTS

How to get Wedding, Birthday and Holiday present for wife, husband, children, father and mother, sister and brother FREE. They are writing desks, furniture, cameras, jewelry, etc., all guaranteed. Write HOME SUPPLY CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Cut this out—it is worth dollars but once.

AERMOTOR CHICAGO


When you want to grind with an Aermotor you don't have to go out in the pasture with halters on one arm and a dish of oats under the other to catch the motive power. You don't have to bother with it at all. Just set it up, stand around with a whip in your hand to keep it going. Just see that the tank is filled and the grinder properly adjusted, then start the motor loose. The wind is usually on hand to begin business at once.
The wind never has to be in a hurry. The Aermotor doesn't have to hurry. It is as independent as to when it will work as the sun is as to when it will rise. It makes its thirst for several months at a time. Just as soon as the wind reaches the speed of a mile a minute the Aermotor begins to work at three times its rated capacity. It never has to be in a hurry. It never has to be in a hurry. It never has to be in a hurry.
The wind never has to be in a hurry. It never has to be in a hurry. It never has to be in a hurry. It

Travelers Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD DIVISION.

In effect May 27, 1900.

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM EASTWARD

8 15 A. M.—Train 12 week days for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.23 P. M., New York 9.30 P. M., Baltimore 6.00 P. M., Washington 7.15 P. M. Pullman Parlor car from Williamsport to Philadelphia and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington.

3 20 P. M.—Train 6 daily for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 A. M., New York 7.13 A. M. Baltimore, 2:30 A. M. Washington, 4:05 A. M. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburgto Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:30 A. M.

9 42 P. M.—Train 4 Daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 6.52 A. M., New York 9.33 A. M., weekdays, (10.33 A. M. Sunday;) Baltimore 6.35 A. M., Washington 7.11 A. M. Pullman sleeping cars from Erie, Buffalo and Williamsport to Philadelphia and Buffalo, Williamsport to Washington. Passenger cars from Erie to Philadelphia and Buffalo to Washington.

WESTWARD.

5:10 A. M.—Emporium Junction—Train 9 week days for Erie, Ridgway, DuBois, Clermont and intermediate stations.

10 25 A. M.—Train 3 Daily for Erie and week days for DuBois and intermediate stations.

6 23 P. M. — Train 61, week days for Kane and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR EMPORIUM FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 9 leaves New York 5:55 p. m., Philadelphia 8:50 p. m., Washington 7:45 p. m., Baltimore 8:45 p.m., daily, arriving at Emporium Junction 5:10 a. m., with Pullman Sleepers and passenger coaches, from Philadelphia to Erie week days and from Philadelphia and Washington to Buffalo, daily. Passenger coaches, Philadelphia to Erie, week days; Washington to Buffalo, daily; On Sundays this train arrives at Emporium, 5:13 A. M.

Train 3 leaves New York 7.55 p. m., Philadelphia 11.20 p. m., Washington 10.40 p. m, Baltimore 11,55 p, m., daily, arriving at Emporium 10.25 a. m., with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars from Philadelphia to Williamsport, and passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Erie and Baltimore to Williamsport—on Sundays only Pullman Sleepers from Philadelphia to Erie.

Train 61 leaves Philadelphia 8.40 a. m., Washington 7.55 a.m., Baltimore 8.55 a.m., Wilkesbarre 10:55 A. M., week days, arriving at Emporium 6.23 P. M., with Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport, and passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Kane.

RIDGWAY & CLEARFIELD RAILROAD and Connections.

(Week days.)

SOUTHWARD.			Stations.	NORTHWARD		
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
.....	8 55	4 00	....Renovo....	.....	5 00	11 05
.....	9 47	4 41	...Driftwood...	.....	4 00	10 12
.....	10 25	5 10	Emporium Junc	.....	3 25	9 40
.....	11 08	5 52	....St. Marys...	.....	2 41	9 05
3 25	11 12	6 00	.....Kane.....	12 20	3 05	8 25
3 43	11 31	6 22	....Wilcox.....	11 58	2 45	8 05
3 56	11 46	6 36	..Johnsonburg..	9 55	2 33	7 52
4 15	12 10	7 00	...Ridgway,....	9 35	2 15	7 30
4 22	12 17	7 07	...Island Run...	9 28	2 08	7 23
4 27	.....	7 12	Carman Tr'nfer	9 23	2 03	
4 35	12 30	7 21	....Creyland...	9 15	1 54	7 09
4 39	12 33	7 25	...Shorts Mills..	9 11	1 51	7 05
4 42	12 36	7 28	...Blue Rock...	9 07	1 47	7 01
4 46	12 40	7 33	.....Carrier.....	9 02	1 43	6 57
4 56	12 50	7 43	..Brockwayville..	8 53	1 33	6 47
4 59	12 54	7 47	...Lanes Mills..	8 47	1 28	6 43
		7 51	..McMinns Sm't.	8 43		
5 07	1 03	7 58	..Harveys Run..	8 39	1 19	6 35
5 15	1 10	8 00	...Falls Creek...	8 35	1 15	6 30
5 30	1 25	8 10	....DuBois.....	8 25	1 10	6 10
5 17	1 20	8 25	...Falls Creek...	7 01	11 00	6 30
5 31	1 32	8 38	..Reynoldsville..	6 47	1 00	6 14
6 02	1 59	9 05	...Brookville...	6 10	12 33	5 37
6 48	2 38	9 45	New Bethlehem		11 58	4 49
7 28	3 15	10 20	...Red Bank....	.....	11 23	4 05
9 55	5 30	12 40	....Pittsburg...	.....	9 10	1 40
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.

Through Palace Car to Pittsburg on train leaving Falls Creek at 8:25 A. M.; returning on train leaving Pittsburg at 1:40 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

TIME TABLE No. 23.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY R. R.

Taking effect June 15th, 1898.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.		10	4	6	2
		P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Port Allegany,	Lv.	3 15	7 18	.....	12 10
Coleman,		*3 23	○○	.....	*12 15
Burtville,		*3 30	7 29	.....	12 22
Roulette,		3 40	7 36	.....	12 30
Knowlton's,		*3 45	○○	.....	*12 33
Mina,		*3 59	7 46	.....	12 40
Olmsted,		4 05	*7 50	.....	*12 44
Hammonds,		○○	○○	.....	*12 49
Coudersport.	Ar.	4 20	7 57	.....	12 53
	Lv.			6 15	1 00
North Coudersport,		.....	.....	○○	*1 05
Frink's,		.....	.....	*6 29	*1 14
Colesburg,		.....	.....	*6 36	1 21
Seven Bridges,		.....	.....	*6 39	*1 24
Raymond's,		.....	.....	*6 49	1 35
Gold,		.....	.....	6 54	1 41
Newfield,		.....	.....	.....	1 45
Newfield Junction,		.....	.....	7 02	1 50
Perkins,		.....	.....	○○	*1 53
Carpenter's,		.....	.....	○○	*1 56
Crowell's,		.....	.....	*7 10	*1 59
Ulysses,	Ar.	.....	.....	7 18	2 10

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.		1	5	3	
		A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	
Ulysses,	Lv.	7 32	2 30	10 05	.....
Crowell's,		*7 41	*2 39	*10 15	.....
Carpenter's,		○○	*2 41	*10 18	.....
Perkins,			*2 44	*10 21	.....
Newfield Junction,		7 47	2 46	10 25	.....
Newfield,		*7 51	2 50	*10 30	.....
Gold,		7 55	2 54	10 35	.....
Raymond's		*7 59	2 59	*10 40	.....
Seven Bridges,		*8 11	*3 11	*10 55	.....
Colesburg,		*8 14	3 14	*11 00	.....
Frink's,		*8 22	*3 22	*11 09	.....
North Coudersport,		○○	*3 31	*11 20	.....
Coudersport,	Ar.	8 36	3 26	11 30	.....
	Lv.	8 41	6 00	P. M. 1 20	.....
Hammonds,		○○	○○	○○	.....
Olmsted,		*8 46	*6 06	*1 27	.....
Mina,		8 50	6 10	1 31	.....
Knowlton's,		○○	*6 18	○○	.....
Roulette,		9 00	6 21	1 45	.....
Burtville,		9 08	6 29	2 55	.....
Coleman,		○○	*6 35	○○	.....
Port Allegany,		9 21	6 40	2 35	.....

(*) Flag stations. (○○) Trains do not stop.

Connections—At Ulysses with N.Y.C. & H.R.R. for points north and south. At Newfield Junction with Buffalo & Susquehanna R. R. north of Wellsville, south of Galeton and Ansonia. At Port Allegany with W. N. Y. & P. R. R., north for Buffalo, Olean, Bradford and Smethport; south for Keating Summit, Austin, Emporium and Penn'a R. R., points.

B. A. McCLURE, Gen'l Supt. Coudersport, Pa.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

On and after Jan. 1, 1900, passenger trains will depart from Johnsonburg as follows:

NORTH BOUND.

8:48 A. M.—Week days, from P. & E. Station for Mt. Jewett, Bradford and intermediate stations.

2:02 P. M.—Daily, including Sunday, from B. R. & P. Station, Grant Street, Fast Express, solid vestibuled train for Bradford, Buffalo and Rochester, equipped with cafe and reclining chair cars.

4:23 P. M.—Week days, from P. & E. station, for Mt. Jewett, Bradford and intermediate stations.

SOUTH BOUND.

9:12. A. M.—Week days, from P. & E. station for Ridgway, Brockwayville, DuBois, Punxsutawney and intermediate points.

1:40 P. M.—Daily including Sunday, from B. R. & P. station, Grant Street, Fa t Express, solid vestibuled train for Ridgway, DuBois, Punxsutawney, Butler and Pittsburg, equipped with cafe and reclining chair cars.

6:12 P. M.—Week days, from P. & E. station, for Ridgway, Brockwayville, DuBois, Punxsutawney, and intermediate stations.

Thousand mile tickets, good for passage between all stations on B. R. & P. Ry., and N. Y. C. & H. R. R., (Penna. Division) at twenty ($20) dollars.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before entering the cars. An excess charge of ten cents will be collected by conductors when fares are paid on trains, from all stations where a ticket office is maintained.

EDWARD C. LAPEY, Gen. Pass. Agt. Rochester, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA CHAUTAUQUA.

Reduced Rates to Mt. Gretna via Penasylvania Railroad.

For the Pennsylvania Chautauqua, to be held at Mt. Gretna, Pa., July 2 to August 8, 1900, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell special excursion tickets to Mt. Gretna from New York, Washington, Baltimore, Frederick, Md., Canandaigua, and intermediate points, including all stations on its line in the State of Pennsylvania.

Tickets will be sold June 25 to August 8, inclusive, and will be good to return until August 13, inclusive. 1653-20-2t

Reduced Rates to Bellefonte.

For the CenterCounty Centennial to be held at Bellefonte, Pa., July 25 and 26, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from all stations on its line in the State of Pennsylvania, to Bellefonte and return, at one fare for the round trip (minimum rate, 25 cents).

Tickets will be sold and good going July 24, 25, and 26 and to return until July 27, inclusive. 1672-20-2t.

IS IT RIGHT

For an Editor to Recommend Patent Medicines?

From Sylvan Valley News, Brevrad, N. C.

It may be a question whether the editor of a newspaper has the right to publicly recommend any of the various proprietory medicines which flood the market, yet as a preventive of suffering we feel it a duty to say a good word for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. We have known and used this medicine in our family for twenty years and have always found it reliable. In many cases a dose of this remedy would save hours of suffering while a physiciad is awaited. We do not believe in depending implicitly on any medicine for cure, but we do believe that if a bottle of Chamberlain's Diarrhoea Remedy were kept on hand and administered at the inception of an attack much suffering might be avoided and in very many cases the presence of a physician would not be required. At least this has been our experience during the past twenty years. For sale by L. Taggart. july

NO. 3255.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

First National Bank

at Emporium, in the State of Pennsylvania at the close of business, June 29, 1900.

Resources.

Loans and discounts		$187,922 46
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		149 47
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		12,500 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		500 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		42 50
Stocks, Securities, etc.		1,850 71
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures.		6,301 00
Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents)		2 34
Due from State Banks and Bankers		4 68
Due from approved reserve agents		55,309 37
Internal-Revenue Stamps,		134 00
Checks and other cash items		50 00
Notes of other National Banks		2,000 00
Fractional paper, currency, nickels and cents		85 83
Specie	$12,398 00	
Legal-tender notes	5,000 00	17,398 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		562 50
TOTAL		$284,812 26

Liabilities.

Capital stock paid in	$50,000 00
Surplus fund	35,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	5,266 94
National Bank Notes outstanding	9,750 00
Due to other National Banks	16,536 59
Individual deposits subject to check,	165,702 43
Certified Checks	225 00
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,531 30
TOTAL	$284,812 26

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss:
County of Cameron, }

I, T. B. Lloyd, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. B. LLOYD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of July, 1900.

M. M. LARRABEE, J. P.

CORRECT—Attest:

GEO. A. WALKER, B. W. GREEN, W. S. WALKER, } *Directors.*

BEDARD, THE TAILOR.

YOUNG MEN.

Do you want style and ginger in your clothes, here's the place to find it. We have no

Special Hobbies

that young men should look like their fathers or like their little brothers but they must be just the thing—like a procession. Some one must lead and our efforts are to be

The Leaders

in every point in our business. Style, fit and workmanship.

Your Patronage Solicited.

BEDARD, THE TAILOR.

J. L. FOBERT, Manager,

Parsons' Bazaar, Emporium, Pa.

J. A. Fisher,

PRACTICAL

Horse Shoer,

Broad Street, Emporium, Pa.

The Democratic Congressional Convention meets at Oil City to-day. Mr. Emery, having declared for free trade, of course will be nominated.

Paris.

When in Paris telephone No. 27318, Rue Etinne-Marcel 32 and they will send to your hotel or tell you the nearest druggist who keeps Humphreys' Specifics. Nearly all dealers have a supply of "77" for Grip and colds. Specific "4" for Diarrhoea, very importrnt when traveling.

Specific "1" for Fevers, Congestion.
Specific "10" for Dyspepsia, Indigestion.
Specific "15" for Rheumatism.
Specific "26" for Maleria.
Specific "26" for Sea-sickness.
Specific "27" for Kidney and Bladder.

Manual of all diseases, especially about children, sent free.

For sale by all druggists, or sent on receipt of price, 25c each. Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Sts., N. Y.

ALL SORTS.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers are famous little pills for liver and bowel troubles. Never gripe. R. C. Dodson. 18-ly

One Minute Cough Cure is the only harmless remedy that produces immediate results. Try it. R. C. Dodson. 18-ly

There are no better pills made than DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Always prompt and certain. R. C. Dodson. 18-ly

For burns, injuries, piles and skin diseases use DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It is the original. Counterfeits may be offered. Use only DeWitt's. R. C. Dodson. 18-ly

It has been demonstrated by experience that consumption can be prevented by the early use of One Minute Cough Cure. This is the favorite remedy for coughs, colds, croup, asthma, grippe and all throat and lung troubles. Cures quickly. R. C. Dodson. 18-ly

A gentleman recently cured of dyspepsia gave the following appropriate of Burns' famous blessing: "Some have meat and can not eat, and some have none that want it; but we have meat and we can eat,—Kodol Dyspepsia Cure be thanked." This preparation will digest what you eat. It instantly relieves and radically cures indigestion and all stomach disorders. R. C. Dodson. 18-ly

The law holds both maker and circulator of a counterfeit equally guilty. The dealer who sells you a dangerous counterfeit of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve risks your life to make a little larger profit. You cannot trust him. DeWitt's is the only genuine and original Witch Hazel Salve, a well known cure for piles and all skin diseases. See that your dealer gives you DeWitt's Salve. R. C. Dodson. 18-ly

After many intricate experiments, scientists have discovered methods for obtaining all the natural digestants. These have been combined in the proportion found in the human body and united with substances that build up the digestive organs, making a compound called Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It digests what you eat and allows all dyspeptics to eat plenty of nourishing food while the stomach troubles are being radically cured by the medicinal agents it contains. It is pleasant to take and will give quick relief. R. C. Dodson. 18-ly

"Almost Killed Her."

The thought of her hair turning gray, while still a young woman, almost killed her. Mrs. MASON, Nuttellburgh, W. Va., writes:

"Find enclosed $2.50 for which send 6 bottles of **Hair-Health.** I am delighted with the bottle sent me. My hair was so gray that I was ashamed for anyone to see me, and being so young it almost killed me to think my hair was getting white so long before I was an old woman, *but thanks to Hair-Health, I am proud to say that a gray hair cannot be found in my head* and I have not used all of one bottle." HAY'S

Hair-Health

will positively restore gray, faded or bleached hair to youthful color. **Is not a dye,** but feeds the roots and makes the hair healthy and abundant.

Ask for **Hay's Hair-Health** and **refuse all substitutes. H.H.H.** is sold by leading druggists every where. Sent by express, prepaid, in plain sealed package, by LONDON SUPPLY CO., 81 Broadway, N. Y. Also 1 cake **Harfina Medicated Soap,** best soap for toilet, bath, skin and hair. All on receipt of 50c. and this ad.

LARGE 50c. BOTTLES. AT ALL DRUGGISTS'.

HUMPHREYS' Witch Hazel Oil

THE PILE OINTMENT.

One Application Gives Relief.

It cures Piles or Hemorrhoids—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding, Itching or Burning, Fissures and Fistulas. Relief immediate—cure certain.

It cures Burns and Scalds. The relief instant.

It cures Inflamed or Caked Breasts and Sore Nipples. Invaluable.

It cures Salt Rheum, Tetters, Scurfy Eruptions, Chapped Hands, Fever Blisters, Sore Lips or Nostrils. Corns, Bunions, Sore and Chafed Feet, Stings of insects, Mosquito Bites and Sunburns.

Three Sizes, 25c., 50c. and $1.00

Sold by Druggists, or sent pre-paid on receipt of price.

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., Cor. William & John Sts., NEW YORK.

UP TO DATE

BOOK COMMERCIAL PRINTING AND JOB

AT THIS OFFICE.

Rich Valley.

Plenty of rain this week.

Some farmers have been haying this week.

Leon Lewis visited Sizerville this week.

Elmer Newton is working for L. Lockwood.

Mr. Fred Pepper is doing the painting on Frank Craven's house.

A large number of Rich Valleyites attended the races at St. Marys.

Frank Craven's new house is going to be finest residence on the creek when completed.

Mrs. Eliza Herman and daughter are visiting at Lock Haven this week.

Frank Sweesy was doing carpenter work for G. F. Balcom last week.

Mr. Wm. Chadwick who was seriously injured last week is slowly improving.

Joseph Sweesy of Sunderlinville, Potter county, visited his brother this week.

Mrs. Henrietta Lewis spent the Fourth with her daughter Florence at this place.

Mr. Geo. Skinner, the veteran base ball pitcher of the R. V. base ball team is going to play the rest of the season with the Philadelphia team.

First Fork.

The grading for the new railroad along here is about completed.

The drouth of the last few days has been broken by copious showers.

Hay will be a short crop on old meadows, but corn is doing first rate.

Wheat harvest is on, and will be a fair crop, though somewhat winter killed.

Israel Bailey was up from Sinnamahoning on a business trip Saturday and called on old friends. Ditto, Alonzo Bailey.

Mrs. A. E. Woodward and daughter of Austin and Mrs T. J. King and son son, of Williamsport, have been visiting friends in this vicinity.

Alwilda L., widow of John Bailey, died on Saturday last at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Chas. Welton at Sinnamahoning, of dropsy and heart trouble. Funeral on Monday at 2 o'clock at Gilmore school house and interment in the cemetery at this place. She leaves one son, Oscar L. and two daughters, Mrs. Welton and Mrs. Wm. Foultz, of Straights, Pa.

Cameron.

E. H. Osborne, of Erie, had business in town Tuesday.

Dan'l Sullivan, Jr., is at his old position on the railroad for P. Clair.

Miss Rose Seibert is visiting friends at Dents Run this week.

Miss Ella Horton, of Tyler, is visiting relatives in town.

Miss Lechner, of Emporium, was visiting friends in town Tuesday.

E. H. and W. S. Lininger visited relatives at Renovo last week.

Mrs. D. K. Martin, of Emporium, was calling on friends in town Tuesday.

Mrs. Mary Snyder, of Milton, is visiting with her sister Mrs. John Clark and family.

Miss Bertha Zaner, of Johnsonburg, is visiting in town this week, guest of D. B. Peterson an family.

Mrs. Emery Dininney, of Sinnamahoning, is visiting with her mother, Mrs. Mary Yocum.

Ed. McFadden, of Glen Hazel, had business in town Tuesday.

Frank Russell, of St. Marys, was seen on our streets a few days last week.

Miss Nellie Clare, of Buffalo is the guest of her parents Patrick Clare and family.

D. A. Clark and family, of Johnsonburg, was visiting with his brother John Clark and family last week.

Geo. Morton and wife, of First Fork, were the guests of their sister, Mrs. E. F. Comley, last week.

Mr. D. C. Lininger and wife were the guests of their sister, Mrs. Leonard McMurtry, and family at Austin, over Sunday.

Earnest Wykoff who has been working at Portland Mills for the past few months returned home Saturday on account of sickness. He has been quite ill.

Warren McConnell was at Ridgway Saturday and returned Monday with his wife, who has been visiting with her son, M. L. McConnell and family the past two months.

Our town was awakened on Thursday of last week, by the welcome sound of the long looked for whistle at the washer and crusher at the Coal Schutes, which are in operation, testing the coal for coke for the Emporium Furnace Company.

PUG.

"We have sold many different cough remedies, but none has given better satisfaction than Chamberlain's," says Mr. Charles Holzhauer, Druggist, Newark, N. J. "It is perfectly safe and can be relied upon in all cases of coughs, colds or hoarseness. Sold by L. Taggart. july

$500 Reward.

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with Liverita, the up-to-date Little Liver Pill, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. 25c boxes contain 100 Pills, 10c boxes contain 40 Pills, 5c boxes containes 15 Pills. Beware of substitutions and imitations. Sent by mail; stamps taken. NERVITA MEDICAL CO., Cor. Clinton and Jackson Sts., Chicago, Ill. Sold by R. C. Dodson, Druggist Emporium, Pa. 34-49ly

Goodyear Road.

F. H Goodyear, chairman of the board Buffalo & Susquehanna railroad, is making an inspection trip over that property, he having returned from the European trip.

The Buffalo & Susquehanna management is rushing the completion of its new line from its terminus at Bailey Run to Sinnamahoning on the Philadelphia & Erie. This sixteen-mile extension will tap a rich coal and timber field, and the Susquehanna will receive the benefit in tonnage from that locality to Addison.

This coal and timber will be shipped to New England points principally.—Buffalo Commercial.

Egyptian Chicken Factories.

In his volume on "Present Day Egypt" Frederick Penfield thus describes one of the interesting sights in the neighborhood of the pyramids, the incubators in the native villages. "It will be found," he says, "that the incubator is constructed of sun dried bricks and so arranged internally that the eggs, placed in mud constructed ovens on trays cushioned with cut straw, are constantly under the attendant's view. No scientific apparatus is employed by this man, not even a thermometer. He knows from experience and his own feeling how much heat is needed, and he systematically turns the eggs several times each day until they are developed into peeping chicks.

"These hatching establishments exist throughout middle and upper Egypt and in a season bring fully 20,000,000 chickens into the world that grow up to be scrawny, unattractive fowls. The industry is thousands of years old and seems conclusively to settle the question of a chicken's maternity by allocating that parentage to the hen laying the egg.

"The incubator is a foster mother only and is responsible for stifling the 'setting' instinct with Egyptian hens. The keepers of the incubators have a system of traffic with peasant farmers by which eggs are purchased outright or six live chicks given in exchange for a dozen fresh eggs."

Death to the Workmen.

It was in an art store in Fifth avenue, and the dealer was showing gilded clocks and candelabra to a customer. Pointing to one particularly handsome set, he said, "That is worth $350." Pointing to another of similar pattern, but not so handsome, he said, "That is worth $600."

"But the other one is better," said the customer.

"Well," said the dealer, "the chief value of this one (pointing to the $600 affair) is in the gilding. It was gilded by the mercury process which is now forbidden by law almost everywhere. The other one was treated with the electroplating process."

"Well, it's handsomer," said the customer. "Is it as durable? If it is, why should I pay $250 more?"

"It is practically as durable, and it is handsomer," said the dealer. "But you can duplicate it, and you can't duplicate the other. The mercury process of gilding was death to the workmen who engaged in it. They inhaled the fumes of the mercury, and in the end it killed them, and it wasn't long doing it, either."

"I'll take the mercury one," said the customer, "but the other is handsomer."—New York Sun.

The Cossacks of the Don.

The Don Cossacks are the finest looking race of men ever seen. Kingly in their carriage, tall and slender, lithe and graceful, their untamed spirit visible in every motion, their bearing is that of an unconquered people. Used as a living barrier against the Tartar invasions of Russia, they were never conquered. Living in what they call camps, each with his horse and gun, they are always ready to move in response to the emperor's call.

Their costume is a long, tight fitting coat reaching to the knee, having loose sleeves and a small, standing collar and with a row of ammunition pockets across the breast. The colored belt which encircles the Cossack's slender waist bristles with ornamented knives, daggers and pistols. Soft, high boots without heels and a great lamb's wool cap, with a little touch of color for the soft crown, and then the burka or long cape of hairy felt which they seem to wear in all sorts of weather complete the costume. These burkas appear to be worn on the theory that what keeps out the cold keeps out the heat. Anyway, these long black or white garments protect horse and rider equally from the rain and cold.—Self Culture.

His One Suggestion.

"Furthermore, John Henry Meeker," said Mrs. Meeker, who was standing in front of the mirror and putting the finishing touches to her toilet, "I want you to take notice that I am perfectly capable of getting ready for church without any prompting from you, and you can cough and look at your watch as much as you please—it won't hurry me a single second. Do you clearly understand that?"

"Yes, my dear," mildly replied Mr. Meeker, "though I think I could understand it a little better if you didn't have your mouth quite so full of hairpins."—Chicago Tribune.

A Probable Result.

"If people were only compelled to practice what they preach!" sighed the theorist.

"What good would that do?" demanded the practical man.

"It would make the world better, wouldn't it?"

"Oh, I don't know. I'm inclined to think that whatever changes we noticed would be in the preaching rather than in the practice."—Chicago Post.

Rock-a-Bye Baby

These are sweet words, but how much pain and suffering they used to mean. It's different now. Since Mother's Friend has become known expectant mothers have been spared much of the anguish of childbirth. **Mother's Friend** is a liniment to be applied externally. It is rubbed thoroughly into the muscles of the abdomen. It gives elasticity and strength, and when the final great strain comes they respond quickly and easily without pain. Mother's Friend is never taken internally. Internal remedies at this time do more harm than good. If a

woman is supplied with this splendid liniment she need never fear rising or swelling breasts, morning sickness, or any of the discomforts which usually accompany pregnancy.

The proprietor of a large hotel in Tampa, Fla., writes: "My wife had an awful time with her first child. During her second pregnancy, Mother's Friend was used and the baby was born easily before the doctor arrived. It's certainly great."

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30-inch silk pongee, half silk fabric in stripes and fancy effects for shirts and shirt waists, 50c yard.

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Best American dimities, in new and pretty patterns, 15c yard.

40 pieces good Scotch ginghams, in checks plaids and stripes, special value 15c yard, worth 25c.

30-inch cable cords, like pique cloth, small set designs, printed on white and tinted grounds, 12½c yard.

28-inch corded ginghams, in stripes and checks, good colors, 12½c yard.

28 inch extra quality domestic ginghams, in stylish stripes and colors, 10c yard.

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